

- 10/4/46: Cohn appealed the I-A classification.
- 10/4/46: Rabin withdrew Cohn's West Point nomination in a letter dated 10/3/46 to the Adjutant General.
- 10/7/46: Cohn notified local draft board that he could not appear for a physical and enclosed a doctor's certificate saying he had conjunctivitis and could not see for ten days.
- 10/10/46: The New York draft law ceased.
- 10/14/46: Cohn withdrew his I-A appeal.
- 6/22/48: Cohn enlisted under Civil Service laws in the 953rd Coast Artillery Battalion of the New York National Guard, New York City.
- 6/24/48: President Truman signed the Selective Service Act of 1948, which contained a provision that any person of draft age in the National Guard before the date of signing would be deferred from the draft status as long as he remained in the National Guard.
- 7/7/48: Cohn applied for a first lieutenant's commission in the Officers Reserve Detachment which was approved by the Adjutant General.
- 1/13/49: Cohn was called to twenty-one months' active duty (involuntary) as a first lieutenant for service at Ft. Bliss, Texas.
- 1/17/49: Cohn telegraphed to the Adjutant General, saying he had not applied for active duty and he had "declined his commission sometime ago."

Cohn is now a reserve first lieutenant with the Headquarters Unit of the New York National Guard .

RECOMMENDATION:

For your information. ✓ ✕

gmc

gpm

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson *[initials]*
FROM : L. B. Nichols
SUBJECT:

DATE: March 30, 1954

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5-9-88 BY *[signature]*

[Handwritten routing slip with initials]
Tolson
Ladd
Nichols
Belmont
Clegg
Glavin
Harbo
Rosen
Tracy
Gearty
Mohr
Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

Roy Cohn called me on the night of March 29th. He advised that they are becoming more and more convinced that the Army released the [redacted] report as a tactic to head off the McCarthy Committee as they were getting close to [redacted]. Cohn then advised me confidentially they have the situation with reference to [redacted] pretty well tied up; that [redacted] has been operating as a silent partner in a company since 1943 and only last week the company decided to liquidate. He stated [redacted] is moving heaven and earth to try to stop the McCarthy group from utilizing information which was developed by the old Senate Investigating Committee. He stated, in the strictest of confidence, that [redacted] called the Internal Revenue on March 15th and accused Internal Revenue of feeding material to the McCarthy Committee. [redacted] is alleged to have represented that he had called the FBI to find out who was feeding material to the McCarthy Committee; that [redacted] took the position the old investigation involving him is a smear that while it looked bad on the surface, it is readily explained but [redacted] does not have the time to explain it. Roy further stated that the investigator who originally handled the case points out that it definitely was fixed. The investigation, according to Cohn, started during the period when former President Truman was chairman of the Senate Investigating Committee and it was concluded under Senator Brewster. Cohn stated it was an open and shut case, however, it had been fixed and Brewster, however, had nothing to do with that part of it. William Rogers was the general counsel during the period of time when the investigation was under way. The investigator allegedly reports he was told not to file a report. Cohn offered to send us a copy of the Senate Investigating Committee report. I told him we appreciated his offer and if we wanted it, we would check with him later. Cohn stated that probably the statute of limitations has run. I think this is something we might as well stay out of if we possibly can.

[redacted]
Cohn also told me he was giving serious consideration to retaining [redacted] to file a libel suit against the [redacted] in that the [redacted] alleged he was on [redacted] payroll. Cohn insisted he had never profited one penny from the [redacted]

65 (B)30V

NOT RECORDED

120 APR 7 1954

cc: Mr. Boardman

5 APR 15 1954

APR 2 1954

Cohn further stated that consideration was being given to the following additional lawyers as counsel:

b2
[redacted] Boston

[redacted]
Memphis, Tennessee

[redacted]
[redacted] Chicago, Ill.

Cohn further called me on the night of March 30th and told me the following lawyers had declined to accept the appointment as counsel for the staff:

[redacted] and [redacted] former [redacted] who is now in the [redacted] law firm.

Cohn stated Senator McCarthy had approved [redacted] as an attorney and [redacted]

Cohn further stated that D. M. Ladd was the number two man on the present list being considered. He wondered whether I thought Mr. Ladd would accept and would be acceptable. I told him that Mr. Ladd was a very fine person, but I seriously doubted he would accept this for obvious reasons. Cohn also stated that consideration is being given to former Senator [redacted] recommended by [redacted] and while the name of former Senator Burt Wheeler was suggested, it is getting considerable opposition.

Cohn also advised me that Bill Buckley's new book, "McCarthy and His Enemies" is bound to be a bestseller as it has already had an advance sale of 13,000 copies and that McCarthy would be in New York on March 30th to attend a cocktail party.

Cohn further told me that the [redacted] have refused to talk to the committee staff, they assign no reason, simply state they will not talk. I told Cohn he would recall I had previously told him this would be their attitude.

✓

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : THE DIRECTOR

DATE: April 28,

FROM : MR. L. V. BOARDMAN *H*

SUBJECT: ALLEGATIONS BY ROY COHN
THAT HE HAD ACCESS TO
FBI FILES

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5-2-88 BY 302

Reference is made to the testimony of Secretary of the Army Stevens during the current hearings before the McCarthy Committee to the effect that Roy Cohn, McCarthy Committee Counsel, had told Stevens that he, Cohn, had access to FBI files.

For your information, on February 25, 1954, [redacted] Department of the Army, advised Liaison Agent [redacted] that in his dealings with Cohn, Cohn constantly referred to FBI reports and attempted to give the impression that he had FBI reports from which he was quoting. (Paragraph I, page 2 of attached memorandum. Mr. Keay to Mr. Belmont dated February 25, 1954, re [redacted] Department of Army.)

In addition, you will recall, that when [redacted] saw you on February 26, 1954, he said that Mr. Cohn was constantly referring to FBI reports and records and was constantly giving the direct impression that he, Cohn, was in possession of such reports and records, although he, [redacted] was quite certain that he was not. (Paragraph 2, page 1 attached memorandum dated March 1, 1954, for Messrs. Tolson, Boardman, Belmont, and Nichols)

While the foregoing instances do not refer to the specific situation where Cohn told Secretary Stevens that he had access to FBI files they do reflect other instances where Cohn gave the impression to any Army official that he did have access to FBI files.

ACTION:

None, for your information.

RECORDED-14

13 APR 80 1354

REPORT

JUN 14 1954

Attachments (2)

I recall above but at
 no time did [redacted] refer
 to the specific instance at
 H. Monmouth. He dealt in
 generalities. Consequently
 think Stevens was derelict in

and before the court

RA
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 6-2-88 BY SP-9 JEL

April 23, 1954

MEMORANDUM FOR THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

I noted that in the testimony given yesterday by Secretary of the Army Stevens before the Mundt Committee, he stated that in an altercation which he had with Mr. Roy Cohn, counsel for the McCarthy Committee at Fort Monmouth some months ago, Mr. Cohn stated that he, Cohn, had access to FBI files. If Mr. Cohn was referring to having access to FBI files after he left the employment of the Department of Justice, his statement is untrue. What concerns me particularly, however, is the fact that the Secretary of the Army, in so far as I know, never reported this statement of Mr. Cohn to any responsible official of the Department of Justice and the first knowledge I had that Mr. Cohn had made any such statement to the Secretary of the Army was yesterday when the Secretary publicly stated the same. It would seem to me that the Secretary of the Army should have very promptly advised the Department of Justice of this statement made by Mr. Cohn, which apparently was made some months ago, rather than wait to give public utterances to it under the auspices which surrounded the spectacular hearing of yesterday. Here again the true facts concerning the sanctity of the FBI files will never catch up with the sensational statement made by the Secretary of the Army in his testimony of yesterday.

My purpose in calling this matter to your attention is to suggest that if you deem it appropriate that the next time you see the Secretary of the Army that it be suggested to him that when any such statements of this kind are made reflecting upon the lack of security of the files of the Department of Justice, and particularly the FBI, that he, the Secretary, promptly report such matters to you so that you may initiate an appropriate inquiry about the same.

✓
SENT FROM D. C.
TIME _____
DATE _____
BY _____

Very truly yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

12 MAY 5 1954

John Edgar Hoover
Director

cc - Mr. William Rogers
Deputy Attorney General

JEL:mpd

670
MAE
100-100000-100000

April 23, 1954

12:00 Noon

RA
Mr. Nichols

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5-2-88 BY SP-10/10

RE: Senator McCarthy - Army Hearing

Secretary Stevens continues to be cross-examined by Committee Counsel Jenkins and the following information was brought out:

Secretary Stevens invited Senator McCarthy, Roy Cohn, John Adams (Army Counsel), Colonel Belieu (phonetic) and Mr. Jones of Senator Potter's Office and a representative of Senator Dirksen's Office to accompany him on a tour of Fort Monmouth, New Jersey on October 29, 1953. Secretary Stevens stated they made the trip to Fort Monmouth by plane and met with General Lorton and his staff. The group discussed security measures at Fort Monmouth at this time. Following the discussion the group toured some of the installations at Fort Monmouth including some of the laboratories.

One of the laboratories was concerned with Advanced Research and Development of Radar and it was necessary to have special security clearances in order to enter. Secretary Stevens stated that he would personally vouch for the elected members of Congress who were in the party but could not vouch for any of the other members of the party, and that one of these members was Roy Cohn. He stated that after leaving the laboratory he observed that Cohn was provoked by not being permitted to enter and that Colonel Belieu (phonetic) had told Secretary Stevens that Cohn said "This is war I am cleared for the highest classified information. I have access to FBI files when I want them. They did this just to embarrass me. We will really investigate the Army." Secretary Stevens stated that Cohn had made a statement to one Lieutenant Kohr (phonetic), Aide to Lorton, that "This is a declaration of war."

Secretary Stevens stated later at a luncheon the same day he attempted to calm Cohn and explain to him that he did not intend to offend him.

13 MAY 7 1954

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Ladd	_____
Mr. Nichols	_____
Mr. Belmont	_____
Mr. Glavin	_____
Mr. Harbo	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Tamm	_____
Mr. Tracy	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Winterrowd	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Mr. Holloman	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

April 22, 1954
4:22 p.m.

Mr. Nichols

RE: Senator McCarthy - Army Hearing

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5-9-88 BY SP-1/...

In his prepared statement, Secretary Stevens pointed out that he had conferred with the Director on March 2, 1953. Secretary Stevens stated security liaison between the Army and the FBI has been very close and effective. He stated that no one else...

Secretary Stevens stated that following the Fort Monmouth investigation later in 1953 he invited Senator McCarthy and other Senators and Committee staff members to tour Fort Monmouth with him. Secretary Stevens said when they prepared to enter a laboratory they were advised of the security measures and that only individuals who had been cleared could enter. Secretary Stevens said that he personally checked for the Senators in the party and any other elected public officials, but that he could not check for any other members of the party. On the basis of this, Committee Counsel Roy Cohn was not permitted to enter the laboratory.

Secretary Stevens continued that he later learned that Cohn was considerably displeased because of this and made statements to the effect that perhaps Secretary Stevens was not aware of the fact that he had been cleared for security information and that "I have access to FBI files when I want it."

The Committee adjourned at 4:30 p.m. and will reconvene at 10:30 a.m. on April 23, 1954. Tentative plans also call for an afternoon session beginning at 2:30 p.m.

21 [REDACTED] b7c

12 MAY 7 1954

7-11 [REDACTED] b7c

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Rosen

DATE: April 27, 1954

FROM : Mr. Price

SUBJECT: ROY COHN:

INFORMATION CONCERNING

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5-9-88 BY SP-8 JTB/V

Tolson
Ladd
Nichols
Belmont
Clegg
Glavin
Harbo
Rosen
Tracy
Gearty
Mohr
Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

RECOMMENDATION:

This is for your information.

cc: Mr. Nichols

RECORDED - 4

INDEXED - 4

62-97564-37

13 MAY 8 1954

EX-115

68 MAY 12 1954

b7c

b7c

12

b7c

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson ✓

DATE: May 12, 1954 ✓

FROM : L. B. Nichols

SUBJECT:

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5-7-87 BY 5182/10/10Tol
Lec
Nic
Bel
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Gandy

Roy Cohn invited me to have dinner with Winchell and him Wednesday night at the Colony. I tactfully declined on the ground I could not get away as I had too much work left to do.

Roy then told me that Winchell was very happy over the reference in the Don Whitehead article pertaining to him. He carries a copy of the clipping around and whenever he is talking to anybody, he pulls the clipping out and has them read the reference pertaining to him. Roy stated he has never seen any person so happy over anything appearing in the papers as Winchell is over the Director's comments.

LBN:arm

EX - 122 ✓
RECORDED - 22 ✓

INDEXED - 22

62-97564-38
13 MAY 14 1954

53 MAY 17 1954

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Nichols

DATE: April 28, 1954

FROM : M. J. Jones

SUBJECT: COLONEL KENNETH E. BELIEU
Roy CohnALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5-9-81 BY SP8 gfbTolson _____
Ladd _____
Nichols _____
Belmont _____
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Glavin _____
Harbo _____
Rosen _____
Tracy _____
Gearty _____
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Winterrowd _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
Gandy _____

The New York Herald Tribune for April 23, 1954, carried a news article headlined "Did Cohn See F.B.I. Files?" The news story was date lined Washington, April 22 and indicated the story was from the Herald Tribune Bureau.

The news story stated that the question whether Senator McCarthy's investigators had obtained access to the files of the FBI arose anew that day as Army Secretary Robert T. Stevens quoted committee counsel Roy M. Cohn as saying "I have access to F.B.I. files when I want them."

Mr. Stevens alleged this remark by Mr. Cohn was made at Fort Monmouth, New Jersey, to Colonel Kenneth E. Belieu, Mr. Stevens' executive officer, after Mr. Cohn was denied access to a secret laboratory.

The article continued stating that the same charge was first made on March 13 by Senator J. William Fulbright. Senator Fulbright is alleged to have stated he believed McCarthy's staff was getting information from FBI files but did not blame the Director. The article concluded that the following day after Fulbright's statement the Attorney General denied Fulbright's contention. You asked what our files show on Colonel Belieu.

Bureau files are negative on Colonel Belieu.

RECOMMENDATION:

None. For information.

10 News Article
2 ENCL
79
cc Mr. Nichols

52
5 MAY 26 1954

RECORDED - 79

62-97564-39

24

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

Did Cohn See F. B. I. Files?

From the Herald Tribune Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 22.—The question whether Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy's investigators have obtained access to the files of the Federal Bureau of Investigation arose anew today as Army Secretary Robert T. Stevens quoted committee counsel Roy M. Cohn as saying "I have access to F. B. I. files when I want them."

Mr. Stevens said this remark by Mr. Cohn was made at Fort Monmouth, N. J., to Col. Kenneth E. Belieu, Mr. Stevens' executive officer, after Mr. Cohn was denied access to a secret laboratory. Mr. Stevens said Mr. Cohn at the time was "extremely angry at not having been allowed to enter."

The charge that the McCarthy group has seen F. B. I. files was first made March 13 by Sen. J. William Fulbright, D., Ark. He said then he was convinced of this and that the information was being "misused." He said he didn't know how the subcommittee staff got the information and did not blame F. B. I. director J. Edgar Hoover. Sen. Fulbright based his belief on observations of the subcommittee's operations.

The next day Attorney General Herbert Brownell jr. denied Sen. Fulbright's contention. He said he had personally looked into the matter and that the F. B. I. "has permitted no such thing during my term as Attorney General."

The F. B. I. files are generally "raw"—meaning they contain everything said about the person in question, without evaluation as to the reliability of the source of a charge or the context in which a statement was made.

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Harbo _____
Rosen _____
Tamm _____
Tracy _____
Mohr _____
Winterrowd _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
Miss Gandy _____

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5-9-88 BY SP-11/1/88

Times-Herald _____
Wash. Post _____
Wash. News _____
Wash. Star _____
N.Y. Herald Tribune II
N.Y. Mirror _____

Date: APR 23 1954

62-97564-29

Attackers of Reds are Targets For Vile Abuse, Hoover Says

Those Who Speak Out Always Risk Character Assassination, DAR Told

FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover told the Daughters of the American Revolution today that everyone who has dared to speak out against the threat of communism has become the target of "vile and vicious attacks."

"It is an established fact," he said, "that whenever one has

Program and Other Stories Related to
DAR Convention. Page A-3

dared to expose the Communist threat, he has invited upon himself the adroit and skilled talents of experts of character assassination."

The effectiveness of the FBI's fight against communism can be measured, he went on, "by the intensity with which the Communists, their sympathizers, the bleeding hearts, the pigmy politicians and respectably cloaked apologetes have advanced their attack on the FBI."

Following Mr. Hoover's address, the delegates adopted a resolution reaffirming its previous stand that the Communist Party be outlawed as a "political party" in this country. The resolution also approved bills pending in Congress which would deprive Communists of American citizenship.

Surprised by Aid to Reds.

Mr. Hoover described as "unbelievable" the way in which "otherwise respectable, seemingly intelligent persons, perhaps unknowingly, aid the Communist cause more effectively than the Communists themselves."

"The pseudo-liberal can be more destructive than the known Communist because of the esteem

which his cloak of respectability invites," he said.

Mr. Hoover said that there had been times when the FBI attackers might have succeeded in their efforts to destroy the bureau's effectiveness were it not for the way in which members of Congress, public opinion media, patriotic organizations such as the DAR and other citizens protested against "distortion, half-truths, innuendoes, misrepresentation and smear."

Cites Value of Public's Help.

With only one special agent to every 26,000 inhabitants of the United States, the FBI director said the bureau could not possibly carry out its duties without the fullest co-operation from law-abiding people and patriotic organizations.

Mr. Hoover told the Daughters the confidential information reported to FBI offices on espionage, sabotage or subversive activities would be protected.

Mr. Hoover said that the American Communist Party is an integral unit of the "international Communist conspiracy to overthrow the Government of the United States by force and violence."

He said that Communist leaders do not stress a need for large membership, and frequently point out that one or two dedicated Communists in the proper places can better serve the Communist cause than masses of members.

Mr. Hoover was given an award of commendation on behalf of the National DAR by Mrs. James B. Patton, chairman of the DAR National Defense Committee.

Tolson _____
Boardman _____
Nichols _____
Belmont _____
Glavin _____
Harbo _____
Rosen _____
Tamm _____
Trotter _____
Winterrowd _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
Miss Gandy _____

b7c

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5-2-85 BY SP-1 JCH

Times-Herald _____
Wash. Post _____
Wash. News _____
Wash. Star A-1
N.Y. Herald Tribune _____
N.Y. Mirror _____

62-97564-39

Date: APR 22 1954

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5-9-88 BY SP-8 JBT

May 25, 1954
4:00 P.M.

Tolson
Ladd
Nichols
Belmont
Clegg
Glavin
Harbo
Rosen
Tracy
Gearty
Mohr
Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Holloman
Sizoo
Miss Gandy

Mr. Nichols

RE: Senator McCarthy - Army Hearing

The hearings this afternoon have been interrupted twice by recess to permit the Senators to go to the floor for a vote. The examination of Colonel Belieu by Committee members was limited. Senator McClellan again brought out that Belieu had overheard Conn say that he had access to FBI files.

Lieutenant Colonel Murray, Aide to the Secretary of the Army, has again taken the stand and is being examined by Committee members.

SA [REDACTED]

b7c

I want strong letter to
the Dept of the Army
concerning the subject
which is regarding the
FBI. At the time that
we had our meeting
last 4th of June at the
Washington Hotel

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN

COPY:emf

Mr. Tolson

May 21, 1954

L. B. Nichols

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5-9-88 BY SP8 J. P. [signature]

b7
c
D
[redacted] of the [redacted] called. He has heard
rumors regarding [redacted]

[redacted]
and wondered if I could give him any guidance.

I told him that I could not; that we were not informed of the
personal lives of Cohn and [redacted]

Koy

LBN:ptm

62-97564- ✓

ORIGINAL FILED IN 94-8-2-1-21

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5-2-88 BY SP-7 JCH

May 26, 1954

Via Liaison

The Honorable
The Secretary of the Army
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Secretary:

According to the press accounts, Colonel Kenneth E. Belieu, your executive officer, testified under oath yesterday before the Senate Investigating Committee that Roy Cohn on October 21, 1953, asserted, "I have access to FBI files whenever I want them." The press accounts pointed out that this was the first direct testimony on this subject and I, accordingly, want to call to your attention the fact that this is the first direct word we have had on this subject other than the news accounts referring to the testimony of Mr. John Adams and you.

If, in fact, Roy Cohn made such a statement, it seems to me that this should have been promptly called either to the attention of the Attorney General or me since Mr. Cohn has no right to have access to FBI files. Also if this were a fact, then prompt steps should have been taken to inquire into the matter and such corrective action as was necessary could have been taken.

So far as we can ascertain, no one in the Department of the Army ever called to our attention the specific incident to which Colonel Belieu has testified. I do think that it is highly improper for the head of one agency of the Government to have to read of such charges in the press, when such charges reflect upon the integrity of the agency.

Mr. Cohn did, of course, have access to FBI reports when he was assigned as an Assistant United States Attorney in New York City, and subsequently when he was assigned as a Special Assistant to the Attorney General in the Criminal Division of the Department of

cc - Mr. Boardman
cc - Mr. Belmont

LBN:ptm:jec

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN

JUL 9 1954

F454 V

The Secretary of the Army

May 26, 1954

Justice in Washington. During this period, Mr. Cohn did have access to confidential data as it was necessary for him to be in possession of all facts in connection with his assignment, for example, to the Rosenberg-Sobell cases which he handled as the Prosecuting Attorney.

I would like to request that in the future when representatives of the Department of the Army are advised of any situations reflecting upon the FBI, that such information be promptly called to my attention in order that I might initiate an appropriate inquiry. I think it is most detrimental to an organization such as the FBI, which prides itself on its ability to maintain confidences, to air such charges which are not true even though someone may have made such a statement.

I assume that Roy Cohn will be cross-examined on the statement allegedly made by him, although the press reported that on April 23rd he issued a denial of a statement made by Colonel Belieu. The press reports this morning again quote Mr. Cohn as emphatically denying that he had ready access to FBI files.

Sincerely yours,

FBI NEWARK

AIR - TEL

DIRECTOR, FBI

[REDACTED], EM-C. NEWARK OO. THIS DATE
[REDACTED], ADVISED A NEWARK AGENT THAT ONE

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. Boardman _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Belmont _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Tamm _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Nease _____
FEL _____
Mr. Holloman _____
Tele. Room _____
Miss Gandy _____

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

THIS DOCUMENT IS UNCLASSIFIED

STAY-AT-HOME

REC-10

THIS IS BEING SUBMITTED FOR INFORMATION PURPOSES ONLY.

NOTHING IS KNOWN OF THE RELIABILITY OF [REDACTED] OR THE

HAS ON TWO PREVIOUS OCCASIONS SUPPLIED RELIABLE INFORMATION

TO THE NEW YORK
APR 30 8 43 PM '64
RECEIVED
REC'D DEPT. OF
REGISTERED MAIL

NOTED

NOT RECORDED

192 JUN 4 1954

53 JUN 15 1964

67
C-D

b6
b7C

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson *V. Ladd*

DATE: May 29, 1954 *J.P.*

FROM : L. B. Nichols

SUBJECT:

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5-9-88 BY SP12/10

Tolson ☒
Ladd ☒
Nichols ☐
Belmont ☐
Clegg ☐
Glavin ☐
Harbo ☐
Rosen ☐
Tracy ☐
Laughlin ☐
Mohr ☐
Winterrowd ☐
Tele. Rm. ☐
Holloman ☐
Gandy ☐

b2
[REDACTED] called the Bureau switchboard and stated that he had tried to reach Roy Cohn at his Whitehall number in New York; that the Whitehall number had suggested he contact the FBI. I told the operator to tell [REDACTED] that Cohn was not in touch with the Bureau, was not connected with the Bureau and we did not know where he could be reached.

LBN:ptm

RECORDED - 78

INDEXED - 78

62-97564-40

13 JUN 1954

EX-112

b7c

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : L. V. BOARDMAN

DATE: May 26, 1954

Tolson _____
 Boardman _____
 Nichols _____
 Belmont _____
 Glavin _____
 Harbo _____
 Rosen _____
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 Tracy _____
 Mohr _____
 Winterrowd _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Holloman _____
 Miss Gandy _____

FROM : A. H. BELMONT

SUBJECT: ALLEGATIONS THAT ROY COHN
CLAIMED ACCESS TO FBI FILES

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
 DATE 5-9-88 BY SP8 ujb

The Director requested background data on whether Secretary Stevens or the Army advised Bureau of specific incident referred to by Stevens in testimony on 4-22-54. Stevens testified that on visit to Fort Monmouth on 10-20-53 with Senator McCarthy and members of their staffs, Roy Cohn, when upset by refusal to admit him to one of laboratories, stated he had access to FBI files when he wanted them. Director desired background data for consideration of proposed letter prepared by Mr. Nichols to protest to Mr. Stevens the failure to advise Bureau.

We have not been able to locate any advice from Mr. Stevens or the Army as to this specific 10-20-53 incident. Fact is that [redacted] Department of Army, had conversation with Bureau Liaison Representative [redacted] on 2-25-54 concerning allegations of Cohn that [redacted] had made derogatory remarks about FBI reports. [redacted] told [redacted] that in his dealings with Cohn, Cohn had discussed Fort Monmouth case, constantly referring to FBI reports and attempting to give impression he had FBI reports from which he was quoting. [redacted] stated he knew FBI would not furnish material to Cohn. (63-573-5) Further, files reflect [redacted] met with Director on 2-26-54 and made similar comments regarding Cohn's alleged access to FBI reports. (62-19253-2929) In neither instance did [redacted] advise Bureau of the specific incident at Fort Monmouth on 10-20-53.

The Director noted the testimony of Mr. Stevens on 4-22-54 with respect to altercation at Fort Monmouth with Roy Cohn and alleged statements of Cohn relative to access to FBI files. The Director sent a memorandum to the Attorney General dated 4-23-54 calling specific attention to this testimony. He expressed concern that Secretary of Army, insofar as he knew, never reported Cohn's statement to any responsible official of Department of Justice. He said the Secretary should have done this very promptly before making public utterances, pointing out that true facts never catch up with sensational statements. The Director suggested to Attorney General that, if deemed appropriate, on next occasion he saw Secretary of Army, the Attorney General suggest to him when any

62-97564

EX-123

RECORDED-48

62-97564

cc - Mr. Nichols

13 JUN 8 1954

b7c

There is some discrepancy in the date as to when the incident involving Cohn's alleged statements occurred. Secretary Stevens testified on April 22, 1954, the incident occurred on 10-20-53 (NY Times transcript of hearings). Colonel Kenneth E. Belieu testified on May 25, 1954, the incident occurred on 10-21-53 according to a City News Service release.

This is for your information in considering the proposed letter of protest to Secretary Stevens.

Send copy of my letter
to Sturges & A. G. Rogers;
& always.

DC-7

FROM

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR, FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

TO

OFFICIAL INDICATED BELOW BY CHECK MARK

Mr. Tolson	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Boardman	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Nichols	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Belmont	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Harbo	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Mohr	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Parsons	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Rosen	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Tamm	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Sizoo	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Winterrowd	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Holloman	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Miss Gandy	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5-2-88 BY SP8 JY/foh

See Me	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Note and Return	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Prepare Reply	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
For Your Recommendation	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
What are the facts?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Remarks:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

*matter & send copies
to A. J. & Rogers*

1. Send
copy to
A. J. &
Rogers
2. get letter
to Stenness
promptly
re Cousins

6-2-54
6-1-54

62-97544
ENCLOSURE

NOT RECORDED
JUN 18 1954

b7c

ENCLOSURE

May 27, 1954

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11-2-88 BY: 308

RECORDED-48

62-97564-41

05760

EX-123

-123 On May 25, 1954, Colonel Kenneth Belieu, executive officer to Secretary of the Army Stevens, testified under oath that on October 21, 1953, Roy M. Cohn made the assertion, "I have access to FBI files whenever I want them." Secretary Stevens as well as [REDACTED] had previously made similar assertions; however, their assertions were based upon reports which they had received.

As I pointed out in my memorandum to the Attorney General dated April 23, 1954, the Secretary of the Army had not reported Cohn's statement to any responsible official of the Department of Justice. I feel that the head of an agency and certainly the head of an Executive Department of the Government is entitled to be informed of allegations of acts of impropriety on the part of their personnel directly rather than having to read of such reports in the press. I feel that the Army should have very promptly advised you, the Attorney General, or me last October of the alleged statement made by Cohn, and I have so expressed myself in the attached copy of a letter which I have sent to Secretary Stevens.

Enclosure

REC'D: FEB 15 5 11 PM '51

RECEIVED READING ROOM
MAY 27 5 25 PM '54
FBI
FBI

cc - Mr. Boardman

cc - Mr. Belmont

LBN:ptm:jec *h.c*

Tolson _____
Boardman _____
Nichols _____
Belmont _____
Harbo _____
Mohr _____
Parsons _____
Rosen _____
Tamm _____
 Sizoo _____
Winterrowd _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
Gandy _____

COMM - FBI

MAY 28 1954

MAILED 31

LPT

CLAS -

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
WASHINGTON

June 1, 1954

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Boardman
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Sizoo
Mr. Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

~~PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL~~
VIA LIAISON

Dear Mr. Hoover:

#274,508
DECLASSIFIED BY SP8 GJ/ab
ON 6-27-90
Unless per Army letter dated 5-24-89
6-27-90 SP8 GJ/ab

Under Secretary of the Army John Slezak has turned over to me your letter of May 26 and his acknowledgment of May 28. I sincerely regret that the statement to which Colonel Belieu testified and referring to the FBI was not made available to you as soon as the incident occurred. It definitely should have been. I can only regard this as an unintentional oversight and express to you my keen regret that such a thing happened.

I am taking all appropriate measures to make sure that any reference to the FBI of any importance is promptly called to the attention of your office by the Army. In this connection, we have immediately advised your office with respect to a reported statement by a [REDACTED] indicating that he was invited to look over some FBI reports by Mr. George Sokolsky. I believe your organization is busily engaged in running this down, and we are staying in touch with your [REDACTED] in connection therewith.

We are anxious that our liaison and cooperation with the FBI shall be of the most effective possible type and in line with your own views. We appreciate very deeply all that the FBI has done in its fine relationship with the Army over the years, and it is my determination that this cooperation will steadily improve with the passage of time.

Thanking you for having written me as you did on May 26, and with highest personal regards, I am

Yours sincerely,

Robert T. Stevens
Secretary of the Army

Honorable J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington 25, D. C.

13 JUN 15 1954

CHIEF, RBO

EXP. PROC.
JUN 1 1954

June 2, 1954

VIA LIAISON

62-97564 ✓
The Honorable
The Secretary of the Army
Washington, D. C.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5-8-88 BY SP-8 JF/PAH

My dear Mr. Secretary:

I wish to acknowledge your communication of June 1. I appreciate very much indeed your expressed determination to improve the liaison and cooperation between the FBI and the Army. As you stated in your letter of June 1, the Bureau was informed on May 23rd that [redacted] had called the office of the Secretary of the Army to advise that he would testify under oath that he had received a call from [redacted] who told him, "If you'll come over to my house I have copies of the Executive hearings of the McCarthy hearings and FBI files given me by Roy Cohn."

Since such a statement so far as the FBI is concerned reflected seriously upon the security of our files, we vigorously pursued the allegation with a view of establishing its truth or falsity.

[redacted] has branded the report with reference to his having FBI files as a falsehood. [redacted] advised that he had become interested in the case of [redacted] a suspended Fort Monmouth scientist, and discussed this case with [redacted]. However, [redacted] vigorously denied that [redacted] made any statement that he had FBI files given me by Roy Cohn. [redacted] stated he saw no FBI files, no discussion was had about FBI files, he has not called the office of the Secretary of the Army, he has not advised that he will testify and, in short, he branded the report of references to the FBI files as a falsehood.

cc - Mr. Boardman

The Honorable
The Secretary of the Army

June 2, 1954

Under these circumstances it was, of course, necessary to further check this report in the Army. Colonel BeLieu advised that this information was furnished to his assistant, Lieutenant Colonel Wood, who is also assigned to your office. Colonel Wood advised that this information came to him from [redacted] of Washington.

[redacted] was recontacted and stated that he had talked to [redacted] in New York recently on behalf of [redacted]. [redacted] again denied that he had made any reference to FBI files and denied that he had made any statement to [redacted] that [redacted] had called him and stated that he had FBI files given me by Roy Cohn.

b7c
d
[redacted] was interviewed early this morning. [redacted], when advised of the background, stated that [redacted] had talked to him about the [redacted] case; however, [redacted] did not say that [redacted] had told him that he had FBI files given me by Roy Cohn. [redacted] stated, however, that this was inferred from the conversation which he had with [redacted] and that it was as a result of this inference that he advised Colonel Wood.

I wanted to call this to your attention as this is but another instance of improper reference to the FBI and I am frank to say that I am getting quite irritated with the unfounded statements which are being made as they reflect upon the integrity of the FBI and the security of its files. I do not know how far this report has been circulated in the Department of the Army but I did feel that your associates and you should know that there was no foundation of truth to the statement. I also wish at this time to express to you my commendation of Colonel W. A. Perry of G-2 for his alertness in calling this incident to our attention in order that it could promptly be checked out. I sincerely trust that Colonel Perry and anyone else in the Department of the Army coming into possession of such information will promptly communicate it to us in order that we might establish the truth or falsity of the information.

Sincerely yours,

ANONYMOUS COMMUNICATION

Postmarked New Haven, Connecticut, May 29, 1954

Dear Mr. Hoover:

I am no Govt. employee who puts loyalty to Sen. McCarthy first.

But I say this:

It is well known that ^{Roy} Cohn & [REDACTED] are homosexuals. **b7C**

It is assumed by many that McCarthy himself is also a fairy.

Trust you will put this "derogatory" report in their files.

They are the 3 dirtiest men in the U. S. today.

—Revolted Republican

COPY--eff

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5-9-88 BY SP8 BTJ/ab

162-97564-
NOT RECORDED
176 JUN 7 1954

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-96332-112

b7C

INIT

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : A. H. Belmont

DATE: June 3, 1954

FROM : W. A. Branigan

SUBJECT: [REDACTED]

ESPIONAGE - R

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5-9-88 BY SP-145/foTolson _____
Ladd _____
Nichols _____
Belmont _____
Clegg _____
Glavin _____
Harbo _____
Rosen _____
Tracy _____
Gandy _____
Mohr _____
Winterrowd _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
Sizoo _____
Miss Gandy _____

By memo dated 6-2-54, Colonel W. A. Perry, Acting Deputy AC of S, G-2, asked the following question: "Did Roy M. Cohn have access to your 15 page memorandum, Subject: [REDACTED], Espionage - R, dated 26 January 1951, while employed as an Assistant United States Attorney and preparing the case for the prosecution of the Rosenbergs?"

A review of the [REDACTED] file reflects this memo^{of 1-24-51} was addressed to Major General A. R. Bolling, G-2, and a copy was designated to Major General Joseph F. Carroll, Office of Special Investigations, U.S. Air Force. General Bolling's copy was personally delivered to Colonel Cramer, G-2, on 1-27-51, and General Carroll's copy was delivered to Mr. Levy, OSI, on 1-29-51. This memo was not sent to the Department, nor was it furnished to any field office. During the preparation for trial of the Rosenberg case, which trial started 3-6-51 and ended 3-29-51, Cohn had access to reports prepared concerning Julius Rosenberg and Morton Sobell, and saw in these reports references to [REDACTED] and other associates of Sobell and Rosenberg. However, the 15 page memo itself was not available to Cohn during his employment with the Department of Justice.

ACTION:

There is attached for your approval a letter to G-2 advising that our files reflect this memo was furnished to Major General Bolling and a copy was designated for Major General Carroll, and no further dissemination was made of this memorandum.

100-355506

X ASSISTANT CHIEF OF STAFF

Attachment

NOT RECORDED
126 JUN 11 1954

100-355506

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson *pe:Pa*

DATE: June 2, 1954

FROM : L. B. Nichols

SUBJECT:

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5-9-88 BY SP847/JS

Tolson	_____
Boardman	_____
Nichols	_____
Belmont	_____
Glavin	_____
Harbo	_____
Rosen	_____
Tamm	_____
Tracy	_____
Mohr	_____
Winterrowd	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Holloman	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

With reference to Stevens' letter of June 2nd asking how to meet Roy Cohn's charges of repeated warnings from the FBI regarding Fort Monmouth, a suggested letter is attached to Stevens.

The Secretary has now come down to the heart of the whole matter. The Army itself has indicated the loyalty hearing boards have reinstated people and have cleared others. Our position is thoroughly sound in that we have reported everything that we have. We could go into specifics, but it is felt this merely opens up the door and that we should meet the Secretary's request with a broad over-all statement, which can be thoroughly documented, if need be. To illustrate, on December 2, 1952, G-2 referred to our attention the results of security surveys at Fort Monmouth reflecting a total of 83 suspects who were present or past employees. We had loyalty or security type investigations on all. In 51 cases the loyalty review board advised the individuals were eligible. In 4 cases the employees were ineligible and the Bureau had not been advised of the disposition concerning the remaining cases at that time. We so reported this to G-2. The Army has attempted to involve the Bureau in an over-all security survey or a mass espionage investigation. This we have avoided since it is not our responsibility to conduct a security survey and the facts did not warrant a mass espionage investigation. It was our view then and now that the Army had the facts from our reports and that it was an Army responsibility to handle their security problems through adjudication and administratively.

The reports given us on December 2, 1952, by the Army reflected that some of the individuals had been suspended and denied access to classified information and then reinstated by the loyalty security appeals board contrary to recommendations of the First Army Headquarters. In the late summer of 1953, we reviewed 667 files secured from the Army as a result of a letter from Newark dated October 16, 1953. Of the 667 reviewed, no action was warranted regarding 478. Of the remaining 189, 52 were pending; 137 cases were opened or reopened and we bent over backwards in opening cases because of the public interest.

cc: Mr. Boardman

Mr. Belmont

Enclosures

LBN:MF

JUN 7 1954

With reference to the Director's inquiry as to what we know of Cohn's statement regarding our warning the Army pertaining to Fort Monmouth, our best information is that Cohn is predicating this upon the 2 1/4 ^{page} excerpts which they have from our January 26, 1951, letter wherein we furnished the names and summaries of individuals associated with [REDACTED]

It will also be recalled that Cohn has a two-page summary which purports to set forth a chronology of correspondence between the Army and the Bureau beginning in 1949 and ending in February, 1951, listing the dates when the Bureau presumably furnished information to the Army. (We subsequently found some of the dates listed as erroneous) This was also the basis of Senator McCarthy's demand in the early stages of the hearing that the Army produce communications from the FBI giving a list of dates.

Approved by
Boardman & Belmont

ADDENDUM: [REDACTED] 6/9/54

The Director suggested that the declination to Stevens be predicated upon the fact that he could offer no advice since he had not seen the transcript of the hearings. It is believed that this statement should not be included in the letter to Secretary Stevens since doubtlessly it would immediately result in the transcript being made available to the Bureau and this would necessitate review and further comments to Secretary Stevens, whereas the letter as drafted would appear to answer the over-all situation pertaining to Fort Monmouth so far as the Bureau's participation was concerned.

I think it might
be well to clear
Stevens matter
with Rogers

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

3 Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

☒ Deleted under exemption(s) b 7(c) / (d) with no segregable material available for release to you.

☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.

☐ Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.

☐ Documents originated with another Government agency(ies). These documents were referred to that agency(ies) for review and direct response to you.

_____ Pages contain information furnished by another Government agency(ies). You will be advised by the FBI as to the releasability of this information following our consultation with the other agency(ies).

_____ Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):

☐ For your information: _____

☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

62-97564 - ✓ Not Recorded dated 6.16.54.

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXX
 XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
 X DELETED PAGE(S) X
 X NO DUPLICATION FEE X
 X FOR THIS PAGE X
 XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Date:

June 3, 1954
62-97561-✓

To:

Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2
Department of the Army
The Pentagon
Washington 25, D. C.DECLASSIFIED BY SP8HJ/csh
ON 5-9-88 L 2-1

From:

John Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation

Subject: ROY MARCUS COHN

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5-9-88 BY SP8HJ/csh

b7c

Reference is made to your memorandum dated June 2, 1954, asking if Roy M. Cohn had access to our 15 page memorandum captioned [REDACTED] Espionage - R," dated January 26, 1951, while he was employed as an Assistant United States Attorney preparing the case for prosecution of the Rosenbergs.

Our files reflect the 15 page memorandum dated January 26, 1951, was addressed to Major General A. R. Bolling, G-2, and a copy was designated for Major General Joseph F. Carroll, Office of Special Investigations, United States Air Force. Our files further reflect General Bolling's copy was delivered to Colonel Cramer, G-2, on January 27, 1951, and General Carroll's copy was delivered to Mr. Levy, Office of Special Investigations, on January 29, 1951. No other dissemination was made of this memorandum.

100-355506
[REDACTED]N69 350
55 JUN 16 1954~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

The Attorney General

June 18, 1954

Director, FBI

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5-2-84 BY SP-10/10/84

3-1

gm

The New York Herald Tribune on June 9, 1954, in a United Press dispatch from Washington carried a story headlined "Cohn Got Little Data From F.B.I." In this news story, a copy of which is attached, Cohn stated that the so-called "FBI letter" which became a center of controversy, was the only FBI information in the Subcommittee's possession bearing on the Army-McCarthy dispute. Mr. Cohn said "there have been a small number of instances where we received F.B.I. information on matters of very little importance."

Ray

I am advised that Mr. Cohn had in mind the very limited number of name checks which were made pertaining to Voice of America personnel in the early part of 1953 which were cleared with the Department prior to making information available to Cohn.

Mr. Cohn has not been furnished any restricted or confidential information by this Bureau.

Attachment

cc - Mr. William P. Rogers (with copy of attachment)
Deputy Attorney General

LBN:rcw:jec

62-97564
NOT RECORDED
47 JUN 28 1954

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

3 Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

☒ Deleted under exemption(s) b7(c)(d) with no segregable material available for release to you.

☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.

☐ Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.

☐ Documents originated with another Government agency(ies). These documents were referred to that agency(ies) for review and direct response to you.

_____ Pages contain information furnished by another Government agency(ies). You will be advised by the FBI as to the releasability of this information following our consultation with the other agency(ies).

_____ Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):

☐ For your information: _____

☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

62-97564 -v Not recorded dated 6/26/54.

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XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
X DELETED PAGE(S) X
X NO DUPLICATION FEE X
X FOR THIS PAGE X
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson

DATE: June 21, 1954

FROM : L. B. Nichols

SUBJECT:

[REDACTED]
SECURITY MATTER - CALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5-9-88 BY SP2/HFTolson _____
Ladd _____
Nichols _____
Clegg _____
Glavin _____
Harbo _____
Rosen _____
Tracy _____
Mohr _____
Trotter _____
Winterrowd _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
Miss Gandy _____

Reference is made to the attached airtel from the New Haven Office on June 16, 1954, in the above-captioned matter, indicating that the Communists have a source on the McCarthy Committee. The New Haven Office interviewed [REDACTED] who claimed that [REDACTED]

Cohn. The New Haven Office asked Newark to hold an interview with [REDACTED] in abeyance until advised by the Bureau.

I recommend that the Domestic Intelligence Division authorize Newark to go ahead and interview [REDACTED] in order to run this thing out completely.

cc: Mr. Boardman
Mr. Belmont

NOT RECORDED

JUL 19 1954

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN 100-336640

JUL 22 1954 5191

Mr. L. V. Boardman

June 22, 1954

Mr. A. A. Belmont

COMMUNIST PARTY, U.S.A.
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reference is made to the memorandum from Mr. Belmont to Mr. Boardman dated June 21, 1954, captioned "Walter Winchell, Simulcast (Radio - Television), June 20, 1954," a copy of which is attached, which, among other items, included the interview of Roy M. Cohn by Walter Winchell.

During the course of that interview, Winchell said that while covering the Army-McCarthy hearings he (Winchell) met Professor Louis Budenz for the first time. Budenz told Winchell that many anti-McCarthy newspapers in the nation have at least one editorial writer or rewrite slanter, somebody, who can rewrite the headlines to confuse the people or mislead them. Budenz said that these people were once members of the Communist Party and that many Communists are still in significant strategic newspaper jobs on newspapers from coast to coast.

In this connection, Roy M. Cohn said that Budenz could be more sure of this than anyone else in the world because it was Budenz's job as editor of the "Daily Worker" to place Communists on supposedly respectable newspapers throughout the country.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Attachment
Bufile 100-3
cc - [REDACTED], Rm. 1643

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7-17-81 BY 3042
#205,723 PWT/Cab

62-97564
NOT RECORDED
191 JUL 7 1954

5 5 JUL 8 1954

FAS

INT

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

The New York Office advised that close liaison will be maintained with [REDACTED] and that the Bureau will be immediately advised upon the development of any information in this matter.

RECOMMENDATION:

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED], no active investigation is being undertaken. We will follow New York in this matter

[REDACTED]

RECORDED - 83
INDEXED - 83

62-97564-42

JUNE 22, 1954

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5-7-85 BY SP8 JY/ab

67C

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Dear [REDACTED]

Your letter of June 18, 1954, has been received.

The interest which prompted you to write is sincerely appreciated, and I want to thank you for making your observations known to me.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

NOTE: Unable to clarify street address of correspondent in Chicago Telephone Directory.

67C

[REDACTED]

- Mr. Tolson
- Mr. Boardman
- Mr. Nichols
- Mr. Belmont
- Mr. Harbo
- Mr. Mohr
- Mr. Parsons
- Mr. Rosen
- Mr. Tamm
- Mr. Trotter
- Mr. Tele. Room
- Mr. Holloman
- Miss Gandy

MAILED 16
JUN 23 1954
COMM - FBI

JUL 6 7 1954
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
RECEIVED HEADQUARTERS
JUN 22 8 45 PM '54

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

June 18, 1954

[REDACTED]

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover,
Wash. D.C.

W

Dear Mr. Hoover, Roy Cohn

If Roy Cohn is
fired from his job,
will you please give
him a job equally as
important to the one
he now holds? To
save face, I suggest
he'll have to be let
out. But I feel your
country needs the
services of such a

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5-2-88 BY SP8 BTJ/for

RECORDED - 83

62-77564-42

EX-129

EXP. PROC.
JUN 21 1954

JUN 21 1954

25

REC.

6-22-54

b7c

fine young patriot in
a position where his
talents can be best used

The hearings didn't
prove anything - the
ones in power can't be
touched, ~~so~~ - but I
don't ~~ff~~ think Roy Cohn
should be sacrificed.

Please give this some
thought. I have a son
25, and I know how
sincere and self-sacrificing
a young man that age
can be. In all sincerity,

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. A. H. Belmont

DATE: June 23, 1954

FROM : Mr. F. J. Baumgardner

SUBJECT: [REDACTED]

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5-9-88 BY SP8/KJ/foh

Tolson _____
Ladd _____
Nichols _____
Belmont _____
Clegg _____
Glavin _____
Harbo _____
Rosen _____
Tracy _____
Gearty _____
Mohr _____
Winterrowd _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
Sizoo _____
Miss Gandy _____

By airtel dated June 16, 1954, the New Haven Office advised that [REDACTED] advised on June 15, 1954, that [REDACTED]

The New Haven Office sent a copy of the airtel dated June 16, 1954, to Newark stating that additional information could possibly be secured from [REDACTED] but that any interview should be held in abeyance until authority was received from the Bureau for such an interview. By memorandum dated June 21, 1954, from Mr. L. B. Nichols to Mr. Tolson, it was recommended that the Domestic Intelligence Division authorize Newark to go ahead and interview [REDACTED] in order that the matter may be run out completely. The Director noted on Mr. Nichols' memorandum "OK H."

In compliance with the Director's instructions I telephonically contacted Assistant Special Agent in Charge, Kenneth Commons of the Newark Office on the afternoon of June 22, 1954, and instructed him to promptly interview [REDACTED] in order that all facts in this matter might be ascertained. I cautioned ASAC Commons that the interview with [REDACTED] should be conducted in a circumspect manner and that no names should be mentioned to [REDACTED], particularly that of Cohn. ASAC Commons was instructed to submit the results of the interview with [REDACTED] to the Bureau by [REDACTED].

NOT RECORDED

117 JUL 19 1954

51 JUL 22 1954

ACTION:

None. This is for your information.

JK

June 23, 1954

Mr. Tolson:

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5-9-88 BY SP1/KJ/fab

Roy Cohn called. He was very much upset and said he was deeply distressed to learn of our actions last night in interviewing one of Senator McCarthy's [REDACTED]. I told Roy that I had heard about this upon returning; that Mr. Olney had requested that we interview her. Cohn stated that the thing that this [REDACTED] stated she did not want to discuss anything until after she had talked to the Senator or had talked to an attorney. She had first thought that the Agents were connected with Drew Pearson. They, however, exhibited their credentials to her and insisted that she had to talk to them then and there. They further told her that it was her duty as a citizen and high pressured her into talking and signing a statement. Then after she had signed the statement, the Agents would not give her a copy of the statement. Cohn stated he could not understand this type of action; that he, of course, could understand if we were told to make an interview, we would have to, but he could not understand our going to [REDACTED] house late at night and high pressuring her into being interviewed after she had stated she did not wish to be interviewed until after she had seen the Senator or an attorney.

What about this? H.

I told him that I frankly did not know about this and that I could not conceivably understand the Agents insisting on an interview if she had stated she wanted to consult an attorney or see the Senator. Cohn stated that she was a [REDACTED] and that it is now obvious exactly what the pitch is in view of his testimony that he had dictated his material to [REDACTED] and all this had done was to do some typing. I told him I was not familiar with all the details; that I wanted to check on his statement that the Agents had high pressured the girl and got her to talk against her will. It is inconceivable to me that this could be done and I think we should check on this point immediately. It would also appear that if this girl asked for a copy of a statement, a copy should have been made available to her.

Respectfully,

L. B. Nichols

LBN:ptm

What are the facts? I specifically told Belmont the matter should be handled by experienced Agents. Also if she didn't want to talk that was her prerogative.

H.

62-97564-✓
NOT RECORDED
128 JUN 25 1954

63 JUN 25 1954

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-10171-4

Mr. Tolson

June 24, 1954

RA
L. B. Nichols

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5-7-88 BY [signature]

ARMY-MC CARTHY HEARINGS
INTERVIEW WITH [redacted]

1
b
c
d
I was unable to reach Roy Cohn last night. He was at a dinner at the [redacted] I did talk to him this morning. I told him that with reference to his assertions to me yesterday afternoon regarding the interview on the part of our Agents with [redacted] that we had checked into this and that in the first instance [redacted] did not ask to see a lawyer. Secondly, [redacted] was not high pressured or intimidated. Thirdly, she did not request a copy of the statement. Had she requested a copy of the statement it would have been given to her. Should she request a copy of the statement now, it would be given to her. I further told Cohn that the Agents contacted her at 7:50 p.m. on the evening of June 22nd; that it was not a high pressure job as he had asserted; that she did not have to make a statement. Had she taken such a position, and she was so told, no statement would have been taken. Cohn tried to interrupt me several times. I spoke rather sharply to him and told him that he had made assertions to me and that he could just keep quiet until I had spoken my piece.

After I had furnished the above, he then stated that he had gone into the matter in considerable detail with [redacted] to whom [redacted] reported the incident in the absence of the Senator and that from everything he can see the Agents did high pressure her. He did state that she thought she should first contact the Senator; however, the Agents "gave her a song and dance about her duty as a citizen." He said that her statement is very believable because Cohn states he has seen Agents work and the Agents did a job. They did get her to talk. I told Cohn that this was a matter solely up to her; that had she not wanted to talk the Agents would have withdrawn; that as a matter of fact as he very well knows we have standing instructions that no person has to talk unless he so wants to voluntarily. Cohn stated he understood all that, but that this is "a dumb young kid" who has great respect and admiration for the Bureau and that it would be very simple to persuade her.

Cohn then stated that he could not help but feel that a job has been done on him needlessly. He then stated that I did not know what this meant; that this investigation is killing his

cc - Mr. Boardman
cc - Mr. Belmont

LBN:PTM

162-97564 - ✓
NOT RECORDED
128 JUN 25 1954

ORIGINAL FILED IN 67-10119-1

Memorandum for Mr. Tolson from L. B. Nichols

RE: ARMY-MC CARTHY HEARINGS
INTERVIEW WITH [REDACTED]

b7C
father; that his father had commented on numerous occasions that he hopes there will not be subsequent Grand Jury investigation; that he frankly does not know whether he could stand the emotional strain of a Grand Jury investigation; that he cannot understand the way we handled this interview; that after all [REDACTED] was [REDACTED] and that he thought we could have extended the courtesy of going to see her in the office rather than going to see her at home at night. He then stated that he knew what would happen if he or a staff investigator went to see Miss Gandy at her home at night; that we would land on him like a ton of bricks and properly so. I told him that there was one thing certain that if Miss Gandy did not want to talk, she would not. If she did she would. He then stated that if they went out and talked to an Agent that we would climb all over him and he could not see why the same courtesy could not be extended them.

I told Cohn he must remember that the interview was conducted not on the Bureau's initiative, but at the direction of Mr. Olney of the Department; that under the circumstances there was no other choice we had. Cohn stated he did not see why the interview was not deferred until the following morning. I told him that we were requested to interview her as quickly as possible. He then stated that it makes him sick to think that apparently Drew Pearson was in this picture. I told him that I, of course, did not know where the information came from, but that he, of course, was an astute enough observer to know that if there was any truth to the information it must have come out of their own office. Cohn stated he still could not understand this situation; that he was bidden to fight; that the fight was for a cause and that he cannot understand why he cannot be shown some consideration. I told him that he known full well that he has been shown consideration time and time again. He said, of course, he did not object to our doing our job.

I further told Cohn that with reference to his account of what happened and ours that we would be more than happy to have the Agents confront the girl and that we would be more than happy to

Memorandum for Mr. Tolson from L. B. Nichols

RE: ARMY-MC CARTHY HEARINGS
INTERVIEW WITH [REDACTED]

receive any sworn statement she has made. Cohn stated that the damage, of course, is now done and that he sees no good purpose to be served that he just does not know whether his mind can stand up under a continuation of the torture which has been imposed upon him and no one knew what this had done to his family and that a Grand Jury investigation would no doubt result in killing off his father and that he did not care about himself, but this was one of the things that concerned him no end.

I further told Cohn that the attitude of the Agents was reflected best by the fact that when they were half way through the statement they told [REDACTED] that if she did not want to continue they would be glad to tear it up. Cohn stated that he had heard of this statement too; that what happened was they they had gotten some of the things wrong which she had furnished and she corrected them. It was at this point they said they would tear it up. I told Cohn that this simply did not make sense.

I talked to [REDACTED] last night. [REDACTED] told me that Judge Cohn was in a critical condition; that [REDACTED] saw him a week ago and the Judge was literally a bluish-green complexion. He has had a thrombosis and apparently is confined to his home. He stated that Roy had been concerned for quite a period of time about the condition of his father and the fact that his working with the Committee and his involvement in the controversy led to a thrombosis which his father had some months ago. [REDACTED] told me that Cohn had called him last evening about our interviewing of [REDACTED] that for the first time in all his long acquaintance with Cohn he, [REDACTED] just could not make sense out of the call. There was no question in his mind but that Cohn was emotionally upset and he believes it is all due to his concern for the health of his father. I told [REDACTED] that Cohn called me earlier, that we had checked into the matter; that we did have a request to interview [REDACTED] that there was no intimidation or high pressure tactics, the girl did not ask for a statement and had she asked for a statement it would have been given her.

Mr. L. V. Boardman

June 24, 1954

Mr. A. H. Belmont

CHARLES B. MURRAY
ALLEGED ESPIONAGE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5-2-85 BY SP-10

At the specific request of the Criminal Division of the Department of Justice investigation was initiated March 30, 1954, regarding an allegation made by Senator Joseph McCarthy on March 20, 1954, during a hearing of the Senate Appropriations Committee, at which time Senator McCarthy stated that Charles B. Murray, former Assistant Attorney General, had violated the Espionage Act by furnishing Drew Pearson with confidential data from the Department's files. Investigation was conducted and no corroborating data to support the allegation was obtained. The investigation included interviews with Senator McCarthy, Mr. Murray, and officials of the Department of Justice.

Senator McCarthy was interviewed April 22, 1954, concerning his allegation. He stated he had relied entirely on information furnished to him by Roy Cohn, Counsel of the McCarthy Subcommittee.

On April 22, 1954, an attempt was made to interview Roy Cohn, but he stated he was too busy due to the then Army-McCarthy hearings, but he would submit to an interview immediately following the termination of the hearings.

We advised the Attorney General of this by letter dated April 23, 1954, and indicated that further efforts would be made to interview Roy Cohn.

ACTION:

Since the Army-McCarthy hearings have terminated, it is believed further efforts should be made to interview Roy Cohn. Attached for your approval is an air-tel to WFO requesting the interview be made.

65-62567
Attachment

cc: Mr. Nichols

67
c
JUL 1 1954

62-97564 ✓
NOT RECORDED
138 JUN 30 1954

INITIALS ON ORIGINAL

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN 56-2367-45

Copy:sdj

cc: [REDACTED]

ES-1010age [REDACTED] [REDACTED] b7c

MR. A. H. BELMONT

June 25, 1954

MR. C. E. WENRICH

CHARLES B. MURRAY

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5-7-88 BY SP8 [REDACTED]

You will recall in connection with the investigation of allegations against Charles B. Murray that he had made certain files available to Drew Pearson, we had contacted Roy Cohn and he stated he would not have time to grant an interview until after the Army-McCarthy hearings were over. Now that the hearings are over, the Washington Field Office has requested and the Bureau authorized their proceeding with the interview with Cohn. The Washington Field Office determined that Cohn would be in New York over the coming week-end and they requested advise as to whether the New York Office should conduct this interview or whether the Washington Field Office should wait until Monday, June 28, to conduct the interview.

ACTION:

In instructed SAC Laughlin to wait until Monday and handle the interview with Cohn at that time. I pointed out to Laughlin that the Cohn case has in the past been handled by SA [REDACTED]. I pointed out also that [REDACTED] had handled the recent interview with [REDACTED] concerning which Cohn had raised a number of questions, and for that reason I instructed SAC Laughlin that [REDACTED] should not handle the interview with Cohn since it might give raise to an attempt on the part of Cohn to question [REDACTED] concerning the [REDACTED] interview.

I instructed that an experienced Agent who is not familiar with the details of the [REDACTED] interview be assigned to handle the interview with Cohn.

CEH:bal

cc: Mr. Boardman
Mr. Nichols

102-77564 ✓
NOT RECORDED
138 JUL 1 1954

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN 102-77564

JUL 7 1954

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : A. H. Belmont

DATE: June 25, 1954

FROM : F. J. Baumgardner

SUBJECT: [REDACTED]

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5-7-88 BY SP-1/ptTolson _____
Ladd _____
Nichols _____
Belmont _____
Clegg _____
Glavin _____
Harbo _____
Rosen _____
Tracy _____
Gearty _____
Mohr _____
Winterrowd _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
Sizoo _____
Miss Gandy _____

Reference is made to my memorandum to Mr. Belmont dated June 23, 1954. It is noted that the New Haven Office by airtel dated June 16, 1954, advised of information received from [REDACTED]

By memorandum dated June 21, 1954, from Mr. L. B. Nichols to Mr. Tolson it was recommended that the Domestic Intelligence Division authorize Newark to interview subject [REDACTED]. On this memorandum the Director noted "OK.H." On the afternoon of June 22, 1954, Assistant Special Agent in Charge, Commons of the Newark Office was instructed by me to interview [REDACTED]

INITIALS ON ORIGINAL

By teletype dated June 23, 1954, the Newark Office advised that upon interview [REDACTED] was cooperative

51 JUL 22 1954

RECOMMENDATION:

In view of the nebulous character of the allegation that there is [REDACTED] it is not believed that further action is warranted and it is not believed necessary to disseminate this information to the McCarthy Committee, especially since the allegation was not corroborated by the interview with [REDACTED]. Consideration will be given to interviewing [REDACTED] after espionage allegation against her is run out.

b7
C-D

gac

✓

gh
b

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (65-62567)

DATE: June 30, 1954

FROM : SAC, WFO (65-8733)

SUBJECT: CHARLES B. MURRAY
ALLEGED ESPIONAGE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5-9-88 BY SP-8 JFJ

Re WFO's attempts to interview ROY COHN, June 28, and 29, 1954. There is attached hereto the front page of the Washington Daily News dated June 30, 1954, which contains a photograph of COHN and FRANCIS P. CARR and two other individuals who the caption on the photograph states appear to be WILLARD EDWARDS of the Chicago Tribune and C. GEORGE ANASTOS of the Senate Investigations Sub-Committee staff.

The paper further states that the photograph was taken at about noon and that Mr. COHN spent a couple hours sunning himself with his fellow workers on the lawn outside Mr. ANASTOS' apartment at 806 Tennessee Avenue, Alexandria. It is also stated that Mr. COHN left town again on the night of June 29, 1954.

2-CC-NEW YORK (65-15607) - REGISTERED MAIL

ENCLOSURE - 1

Waste no more time trying to interview Cohn.
H.

1 ENCL. filed
with original

162-99564-
NOT RECORDED
80 JUL 16 1954

INITIALS

JUL 22 1954
JFJ

A.N. BELMONT

July 8, 1954

V.A. BRANIGAN

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5-2-88 BY SP8/STJ

SECURITY MATTER - C

Roy - Cohn

SECURITY MATTER - C

27

Reference is made to memorandum of F.J. Baumgardner to Mr. Belmont dated 6-25-54, setting forth the results of the interview of [redacted] by the Newark office on 6-23-54. It will be recalled information was received by the New Haven office from a [redacted]

"Crime Without Punishment" was written by Guenther Reinhardt. On page 89 Reinhardt stated Gertrude Dushy was an agent of the Soviets and her cover was that of an archaeologist. He further stated in 1943 she made an archaeological expedition to the State of Chiapas, Mexico, but was informed this was to establish courier routes to and from Guatemala.

Tamm
Belmont
Mohr
Glavin
Harbo
Rosen
Tracy
Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Holloman
Miss Gandy

100-399481
CC - 100-336430
100-841805

F371

51 JUL 22 1954

62-97564-V
FBI - NEW YORK
RECORDED
JUL 19 1954

[REDACTED]

(100-389421-1)

RECOMMENDATION:

In view of the fact that there is no current indication that [REDACTED] is engaged in espionage activities, it is felt no further investigation is warranted.

[REDACTED]

b7c

D

Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

July 8, 1954

Warren Olney III
Assistant Attorney General
Criminal Division

146-7-16-558

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Charles B. Murray
Alleged Espionage

This is in reply to your memorandum of June 30, 1954 directed to the Attorney General in which you set forth the difficulties encountered in your efforts to interview Mr. Roy Cohn and his apparent refusal to consent to an interview to date.

I note that Mrs. Mims stated that Senator McCarthy had directed staff members to have no contact with anyone without first obtaining his clearance. In view of the fact that an allegation was made that Mr. Murray violated the Espionage Statute and that Senator McCarthy stated the original source of the information upon which the allegation was based had come from Mr. Roy Cohn, I feel that it is essential that Mr. Cohn be interviewed. Consequently, it is suggested that your agents request the Senator to make arrangements for Mr. Cohn to be interviewed.

DECLASSIFIED BY SP-1/STG/6-27-89
ON 6-27-89
per DOJ letter date 6-23-89

memo to [redacted]
7/14/54

Greg Belmont

162-97564-✓
NOT RECORDED
80 JUL 16 1954

[redacted]

65-62567-52

ORIGINAL FILED IN

JUL 8 5 35 PM '54

FBI - JUSTICE
REC'D REINCHI

U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
JUL 8 3 05 PM '54
REC'D ESPIONAGE

62-97564-✓
July 9, 1954 AIR-TEL
URGENT
SAC, WASHINGTON FIELD (BCS)

CHARLES B. MURRAY, ALLEGED ESPIONAGE. REBUAIRTEL 6-30-54
INSTRUCTING YOUR OFFICE TO MAKE NO FURTHER ATTEMPT TO
ARRANGE INTERVIEW WITH ROY COHN. BY MEMORANDUM DATED
7-8-54 ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL WARREN OLNEY III ADVISED
HE CONSIDERED IT ESSENTIAL ROY COHN BE INTERVIEWED IN THIS
MATTER AND HE REQUESTED SENATOR MCCARTHY BE CONTACTED IN
ORDER THAT ARRANGEMENTS COULD BE MADE FOR COHN TO BE
INTERVIEWED. ASSIGN EXPERIENCED AGENTS OF YOUR OFFICE
TO CONTACT SENATOR MCCARTHY TO ARRANGE A DEFINITE
APPOINTMENT IN ORDER THAT COHN CAN BE INTERVIEWED.
SENATOR MCCARTHY SHOULD BE ADVISED AT THE TIME OF
YOUR INTERVIEW WITH HIM THAT ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL
WARREN OLNEY III REQUESTED THE BUREAU TO CONTACT HIM IN
ORDER THAT THE SEANTOR COULD MAKE ARRANGEMENTS FOR THIS
BUREAU TO INTERVIEW COHN. THIS MATTER MUST BE GIVEN
IMMEDIATE ATTENTION BY YOUR OFFICE AND MUST BE HANDLED
IN A DISCREET, TACTFUL AND INTELLIGENT MANNER.

HOOVER

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5-9-88 BY SP-10

b7c

6754
JUL 20 1954

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Rosen

DATE: July 12, 1954

FROM : E. H. Winterrowd

Time of call: 2:45 p.m.

SUBJECT: ROY N. COHN
INFORMATION CONCERNINGALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5-2-88 BY SP8 JFG

Tolson ☒
Ladd ☒
Belmont ☒
Clegg ☒
Glavin ☒
Harbo ☒
Rosen ☒
Tracy ☒
Gearty ☒
Mohr ☒
Winterrowd ☒
Tele. Room ☒
Holloman ☒
Sims ☒
Miss Gandy ☒

Martin Richman, an attorney in the Criminal Division, called the writer with respect to an FBI report on Cohn dated in New York, August 28, 1952. He said he had obtained from the Personnel Officer of the Department permission to review the file on Cohn and that he had a question concerning a portion of the report he referred to which he described as a loyalty report. He said the investigation was based on some anonymous letter which had been written concerning Cohn and that the particular portion he was interested in was an allegation that Cohn, while Assistant U. S. Attorney, Southern District of New York, practiced law with the firm of Demov, Callahan and Morris. He said that the item questioned refers to this "as a front." He inquired if there was any additional information in the possession of the Bureau concerning this.

Richman was advised that the writer was not familiar with this matter and Richman was asked in what connection he was making his inquiry. He stated that he had merely been given this assignment and did not know the purpose behind it. He was thereupon advised to submit a memorandum making his request in writing.

ACTION:

None will be taken in this matter until the receipt of the memorandum from the Department, however, in the meantime, the file on Cohn is being pulled for the purpose of further identifying the pertinent portion in turn referred to by Richman, the Departmental attorney.

ERC

RECORDED - 97

EX. - 118

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62-97564-43

13 JUL 18 1954

EHW/rec 22 1954

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b7c

A. H. Belmont

W. A. Branigan

CHARLES B. MURRAY
ALLEGED ESPIONAGEALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5-9-88 BY SP-127 JEL

In our memorandum to the Attorney General dated June 30, 1954, we pointed out the several attempts the Bureau had made to interview Roy Cohn and the fact that Cohn had advised that Senator McCarthy had issued a directive to his staff members following the Army-McCarthy Hearings to have no contact with anyone without first obtaining clearance from Senator McCarthy. We pointed out to the Attorney General that in view of Cohn's attitude, we would take no further steps to seek an interview with him.

By letter dated July 8, 1954, Assistant Attorney General Warren Olney III suggested that the Bureau request Senator McCarthy to make arrangements for Mr. Cohn to be interviewed, inasmuch as Olney thought the interview essential.

The Director has indicated previously that the Bureau should waste no more time trying to interview Cohn (notation) on Washington Field office letter to Bureau dated June 30, 1954, relative to newspaper publicity regarding Cohn).

RECOMMENDATION:

In view of the specific request of Assistant Attorney General Warren Olney III, it is recommended experienced agents of the Washington Field office contact Senator McCarthy and request Senator McCarthy arrange a definite appointment between Cohn and agents of WFO in order that Cohn may be interviewed. Air-tel to WFO attached.

It is not deemed necessary Olney's letter be acknowledged at this time but as soon as we receive the results of the interview, we will advise Olney of the results.

65-62567
Attachment

one

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN

68 JUL 15 1954

62-97564 ✓
NOT RECORDED
191 JUL 14 1954
ENTIRE ON ORIGINAL

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

DATE:

Jul 4 1954

FROM : Warren Olney III, Assistant Attorney General,
Criminal Division

NO:NR:100

SUBJECT: Possible violations of conflict of
interest laws by Roy Marcus Cohn

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Boardman	_____
Mr. Belmont	_____
Mr. Harbo	_____
Mr. Parsons	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Tamm	_____
Mr. Sizoo	_____
Mr. Winterrowd	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Mr. Holloman	_____
Mr. Gandy	_____

Kindly furnish us whatever additional information you may have in your files pertaining to the following statement on page 5 of the summary memorandum on Roy Marcus Cohn which you transmitted to the Attorney General on August 28, 1952.

"In connection with the loyalty investigation, it was reported that Cohn, while an Assistant United States Attorney, was doing a considerable law practice through the firm of Demov, Callahan and Morris as a front. Cohn was reported to be associated with that firm while employed in the United States Attorney's Office."

Please do not commence any further investigation of this particular matter at the present time.

DECLASSIFIED BY SP5TJF/SLK
ON 6-2-88
per DOJ letter dated 6-2-88

RECEIVED - BOWEN

JUL 14 10 12 AM '54

JUL 12 8 21 AM '54

NR

7/14/54

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson *✓*

DATE: July 28, 1954

FROM : L. B. Nichols

SUBJECT:

Tolson _____
 Boardman _____
 Nichols _____
 Belmont _____
 Glavin _____
 Harbo _____
 Rosen _____
 Tamm _____
 Tracy _____
 Mohr _____
 Winterrowd _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Holloman _____
 Miss Gandy _____

There are attached hereto for record purposes the four articles by Roy Cohn disseminated by International News Service which appeared in the Washington Post on July 25, 26, 27 and 28, 1954. As a matter of interest, these articles were written by George Sokolsky who started at 11 a.m. one morning and finished them by 3 p.m. that afternoon. He then made some revisions which Roy wanted made that evening.

✓

Attachment
 LBN:MP

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
 DATE 5-8-88 BY *SP-11/1054*

RECORDED-95

INDEXED-95

62-97564-44

JUL 29 1954

b7c

Cohn Tells Role in Prosecution of Reds

Tolson _____
Boardman _____
Nichols _____
Belmont _____
Harbo _____
Mohr _____
Parsons _____
Rosen _____
Tamm _____
Sizoo _____
Winterrowd _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
Gandy _____

Last Tuesday, over the objections of Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy, who said it was "a great victory" for the Communists, Roy Cohn resigned as chief counsel of McCarthy's Senate Subcommittee on Investigations. Cohn thus ended six action-packed years of Government service, as a prosecutor in the United States Attorney's Office, and as an investigator and counsel for the McCarthy committee. In four articles beginning herewith, Roy Cohn tells his own story of his career as a Federal prosecutor, his role in the McCarthy-Army controversy, and why he decided to leave his Government post.

By Roy Cohn

Copyright, 1954, by International News Service.

NEW YORK, July 24 (INS). For six years, now, since shortly after I was graduated from the Columbia Law School, it has been my lot to fight communism in the United States.

My first job was in the office of the United States Attorney for the Southern District of New York; my second was as a special assistant to the Attorney General of the United States; and my third was chief counsel to the United States Senate Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations.



Cohn

Prosecuted Top Reds

My introduction to the prosecution of subversives came when I did some legal work in the case of the top 11 Communist leaders. Following that, I handled, in preparation, presentation, or both—the following:

1. The Brothman-Moscowitz case, which involved the Harry Gold Soviet spy ring.
2. The William Remington perjury case.

3. The Rosenberg atom spy prosecution.

4. The William Perl perjury case.

5. The second-string Communist leaders.

6. The Frederick Vanderbilt Field contempt cases, involving the fugitive Communist leaders.

7. The Gus Hall bail-jumping case.

8. The Owen Lattimore indictment.

9. The unmasking of 39 American Communists in the United Nations.

10. The exposure of Communist-dominated labor unions.

11. The Voice of America investigation.

12. The Government Printing Office investigation.

13. The Fort Monmouth investigation.

Credit to FBI

No man can claim credit for the entire work on any of these cases. Much of it must go to the FBI and the many men in the Department of Justice under the courageous leadership of J. Edgar Hoover.

I particularly want to include in this credit Judge John F. X. McCohey, Justice Irving Saypol, Attorney General James McGranery and Senator Joseph McCarthy, who were my chiefs. I want to include also my teammates such as John M. Foley, Albert A. Blinder, Frank Carr, James Juliana, and many others.

Nevertheless, it has been my task to work on the principal cases involving subversives that have occurred in this country during the past six years and out of the material which passed through my hands, I concluded:

We are losing. The Communists are winning. In 1917, they were a handful. Today, they rule over 800 million people. They are constantly moving forward. From the fall of China to the fall of Indochina, we have suffered one defeat after another at the hands of the Communists.

And make no mistake about it: The Communists are out to rule the world.

At college, like so many of my generation, I was exposed to the idea that congressional committees were engaged in witch-hunts and to the persecution of men and women whose views were unorthodox. It was in this atmosphere that I first met such ex-Communists as Louis Budenz and Elizabeth Bentley.

One day, I was interviewing Elizabeth Bentley in connection with the prosecution of Brothman and Moscowitz who were associated with Harry Gold. Brothman and Moscowitz induced Gold to lie to a Federal grand jury in order to cover up the Rosenberg-Gold espionage ring, which also involved Dr. Klaus Fuchs.

I was certain that one part of Elizabeth Bentley's story was fantastic. She said that she had collected blueprints from Brothman for transmission to a Communist spy ring. She told me that she turned Brothman over to a new Communist courier whose name she did not know. All she knew was that when Brothman met the man at a designated place in the garment district of New York, the man would say, "I bring regards from Helen."

Shortly after Fuchs talked

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5-9-81 BY SP-1/JS

Wash. Post and
Times Herald

Wash. News

Wash. Star

N. Y. Herald Tribune

N. Y. Mirror

ENCLOSURE

Date: July 25, 1954

62-97564-44

and Gold was arrested in the attic of his house in Philadelphia, a little frayed card was found with these very words scribbled on it a decade before in Gold's writing, fully corroborating every detail of Bentley's story. It was an amazing confirmation of a fact.

No matter what the Communists and their liberal associates may say about this work, whenever we have gone to a court, whenever there has been a trial, before a judge and jury, we won our cases and the higher courts have with few exceptions sustained the decisions of the lower court.

I am not a politician. Perhaps my fault is that, in this fight, I cannot palliate or appease or seek popularity or try to gain favor. The Communist is an enemy of our country. Millions of Americans may die because Julius and Ethel Rosenberg were spies. Millions of our children may be corrupted and subverted because of Communist activity in our schools and colleges.

Target of Smears

It was because I was hampered in my duties, involved in small politics, made the target of snide smears by shallow men, that I felt that my usefulness as chief counsel for the McCarthy committee was at an end, and very reluctantly I resigned from that position.

It is of the greatest importance that this and other committees of the Congress, investigating Communist infiltration in our Government, schools, colleges, defense plants and other institutions, should continue to investigate. I shall tell you why:

- No other organ of Government possesses the legal facilities, such as subpoena power, to get the facts and disclose them as effectively as a congressional committee.

- While the FBI is the most remarkable investigative agency in the world, it is and should

be precluded from making the results of its work public, and publicity is a weapon against the Communist. It is said often that the FBI can do the whole job. The fact is that the FBI reports only to other agencies of Government, who may, for whatever reason, ignore the report. For example, despite FBI reports, Alger Hiss, Harry Dexter White and many other cases were ignored until congressional committees opened them for public scrutiny.

- No agency of Government should be permitted to investigate itself. It will always be true and experience shows that such departmental loyalty boards tend to cover up the facts which generally involve errors of judgment by those in charge.

- There is no existing evidence known to me that any person has been falsely involved in subversion by a congressional committee. There have

been accusations to that effect and there is a vast amount of contrary opinion, but no facts have been presented to establish what is called "false accusation."

The Communist conspiracy has existed since 1864 when Karl Marx organized the first Internationale. Since 1903, the Bolsheviks have been active throughout the world. Since 1917, Third Internationale has been engaged in a world-wide conspiracy to destroy existing institutions and governments. Their success has been enormous, until today more than 800 million people are under their control.

And always their target is the United States of America. Whoever gives them aid and comfort is an enemy of the United States.

(MONDAY: Roy Cohn writes on "what it costs an American to fight Communists in his own country.")

Red-Hunter Expects Attacks, Cohn Says

This is the second of four articles in which Roy M. Cohn tells for the first time his own story of his role in the McCarthy-Army dispute, of his career in Government service, and why he quit as chief counsel for the McCarthy Committee.

By Roy Cohn

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NEW YORK, July 25.—

Whenever an American steps into the ring to fight Communists in this country, he must expect to be abused, smeared, his morals assailed, his reputation besmirched, his character assassinated.

The Communists start the smears either directly or through their front organizations. They originate a phrase like "McCarthyism," publish it in the Daily Worker, and then it is picked up by the front organizations, given the widest circulation, until it becomes part of our language. People forget the origin of the word or phrase and use it as their own, not recognizing it as Communist propaganda.

Opponents Listed

But the principal hatchet-men will not be Communists. They will be doctrinaire liberals, who will always defend the Communists and always attack the anti-Communists. They will be do-gooders who resent any limitation on freedom, even when what is done in the name of freedom is destructive of human rights and the national welfare. They will be writers who curry popularity by twisting the truth to fit the whimsicalities of the moment. They will be speakers who confuse Russian communism, which is slavery, with early Christian communities which were institutions devoted to God.

Among the hatchet-men will be politicians, officials in Government, who perhaps inadvertently got themselves involved in Communist or left-wing activities early in their careers, or who have intervened for Communists and who fear that in investigation will reach their own door-steps.

In my short experience of six years, I have had to contend with all of these types. I have seen road-blocks put in the path of such investigations by persons who are as anti-Communist as you or I. They do not want to help the Communists. Sometimes what is involved is a constituent, a friend or even a member of their own family.

TVA Experience

I encountered one example of this just prior to the perjury trial of William Remington. We learned that certain officials in the TVA were furnishing Remington's defense counsel with confidential files on witnesses the Government was planning to use to establish Remington's Communist activities in Knoxville. Al Blinder (my associate in the United States Attorney's Office) and I flew down to Knoxville on the eve of the trial and found that one of Remington's attorneys was given unsupervised facilities to scan TVA files. I, representing the Department of Justice, was extended no such cooperation and had to subpoena the same files.

The technique generally is not to attack the investigation but to smear the investigator. In the Rosenberg case, the judge, Irving Kaufman, the United States Attorney, Irving Saypol, and I, his assistant, were Jews. The Rosenbergs were Jews. We who handled the case are proud of our religious affiliations; the Rosenbergs, as Marxists, were atheists who had thereby repudiated Judaism. Yet we were attacked and pilloried for being anti-Semites. No man has ever gone through the hell that Judge Irving Kaufman, his wife and his children experienced during the Rosenberg's case.

When Whittaker Chambers broke with the Communists, he found security but not peace by hiding. When finally he came into the open and nailed Alger Hiss as a Communist and a Russian agent, he and his wife and children were subjected to horrible abuse. He was described as a psychiatric case. Chambers fought his battle, but along with it came a heart attack.

The European Trip

Louis Budenz—believed by the American jury after another—has been painted as a liar; Elizabeth Bentley, Paul Crouch, Robert Stripling, Martin Dies, Joseph McCarthy and a host of others have been abused by innuendo, false al-

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Date: July 26, 1954

ENCLOSURE

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back, misquotation, and attack on their morals.

I want to give two of my own experiences:

1. Dave Schine and I were sent to Europe on a routine trip such as is taken by scores of congressional investigators every year. However, we were marked men from the start because, instead of investigating the effect of potato bugs on European agriculture, we were investigating communism and we were doing it for a committee headed by Joe McCarthy.

We found that the men we were investigating because of their reported Communist affiliations and who were expending American funds in Germany beneficial to Communists, used these funds to subsidize German newspapers to smear us.

A State Department employee was assigned to spy on us, travel with us, telephone to American headquarters in Bonn on all our activities every hour of the day, including what we ate, where we went, to whom we talked, etc. This information, distorted shamelessly, was given to the press of the world.

2. During the McCarthy-Stevens hearings the Army, at taxpayers' expense, sent agents to night clubs, restaurants and hotels, hoping they would discover some impropriety. They subpoenaed a lady friend of David Schine to come to Washington on two occasions in a desperate attempt to find some fact which did not exist. They threatened to subpoena a young lady of my acquaintance, who could have had no knowledge of the issues involved.

Was this to embarrass or to harass me? This threat was abandoned when I objected to continued attempts at creating a nuisance.

They sent agents to Florida to influence telephone operators in one of Dave Schine's hotels to permit the Army agents to eavesdrop on telephone conversations of their selection. The telephone operators refused to do it.

Imagine my own position.

Gossip Assailed

My father, Albert Cohn, has had a distinguished career as a judge in New York City. I am his only son and am in his profession. Not only has my integrity as a lawyer been impugned, but my decency as a human being. My moral conduct, my relations with other human beings have been reduced to the gutter. While I, a young man, can afford to ignore these attacks on me, my parents suffered frightfully from the gossip, rumors, lies carefully spread to bring pressure upon them and upon me. It got so that they could hardly go anywhere without some kind friend asking, "Is it true?" Is what true? What are the facts?

Nobody cared about facts; they only repeated some little nonsense which, while utterly false, could only hurt.

And they succeeded in their pressures because I could not continue to permit my family to undergo this ordeal, particularly when I realized that those who should have defended the fight against communism were aiding in the effort to destroy the effectiveness of the committee on which I served.

Many men and women shun these personal attacks. They are willing to battle against the Kremlin's agents, but they would prefer to do it on ideological grounds. They have no stomach for slop and filth in which the Communists and their friends revel.

They could battle the Communists, but they give up before the onslaught of so-called respectable people, public officials, members of Congress, and all sorts of men with "good fronts," who for some private

reason or personal advantage give aid and comfort to the enemies of America.

Such people are more dangerous than the Communists.

(Tuesday: Roy Cohn writes about Joe McCarthy.)

McCarthy's Courage Is Praised by Cohn

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Roy Cohn sums up his personal impressions of Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy in this third article of a series telling his own story of his role as chief counsel for the McCarthy Committee and why he resigned that post last Tuesday.

By Roy Cohn

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NEW-YORK, July 26.—During the last months of the Truman Administration, I was a special assistant to Attorney General James McGranery, a great lawyer and a remarkable man. I understood that a special department to handle subversive cases was to be created and that I was to be in charge. That did not happen. It was my first experience with bureaucratic politics, Washington style.

When the Truman Administration went out, I thought that I would go back to private law practice in New York. Senator Joseph McCarthy, whom I did not know, sought me out and asked me to be chief counsel of his committee. I was surprised because it is not customary to have a Democrat, which I am, as chief counsel for a committee of which the chairman is a Republican.

Found Files Bare

Senator McCarthy told me that he was not concerned with my party politics. He said he knew of my stand on Communism and of my work in the Department of Justice and that that was enough for him.

Living in New York and not knowing the Senator, I had only known of him as he was characterized in my environment as a demagogue and a potential Hitler. During the

period I was associated with him, I found the exact opposite to be true. The Senator is broad-gauged in his relations with other people, unprejudiced without vindictiveness, and without undue or improper ambitions.

His strength is his earnestness in the cause which he has chosen to fight for. He is loyal, often beyond reason, to people who work with him in that cause. He has unusual courage in these days when so many shy away from controversial issues.

After I had accepted the position of chief counsel and went down to Washington to start work, I found the files of the committee bare. We had to start from scratch.

Nature of Committee

This committee was established by the Reorganization Act of 1948 as a subcommittee of the Committee on Government Operations. Its function is most often misunderstood. It cannot conflict with the Executive branch of the Government, because it exists to be a watchdog over the Executive branch of Government.

It is a permanent committee whose task it is to investigate every agency of Government except the White House. It is obligated to investigate the Army, Navy, Air Force, the Departments of State, Interior, Commerce, etc., for graft, corruption, subversion, misfeasance or malfeasance.

It is not charged to limit itself to investigations in order to find data for new legislation; it investigates principally to discover whether the laws passed by Congress are properly being carried out.

This is the law as Congress passed it. I sometimes wonder whether some of the Senators who voted for the law, and who criticize the scope of our work, remember what the bill was that they voted for.

This came out so clearly in the McCarthy-Stevens hearings when some of the critics of our committee inquired why we were investigating the Army at all.

I must say that often, while I sat through 36 days listening to some of the questions asked and some of the answers given, I could not understand what happened to our investigation.

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Communist infiltration into the Army.

My task, as chief counsel, was to unearth graft, corruption and subversion and to bring it before the committee. It is up to the committee to decide what they are to do about these cases.

It is impossible to investigate Communists with kid gloves. They are all liars, by party orders.

The investigator starts out with two strikes against him: In a murder trial, it is possible to get evidence, like a dead body or a murder weapon, without asking the witness, whereas in Communist cases you know in advance that the witness will lie; that he will give no valuable information, that he might give misleading information, and that, if pinned down, he will take refuge in the Fifth Amendment. This makes the job very tough.

It is, therefore, necessary to build a mosaic of evidence from different sources and different people. No confession of guilt is to be expected. Co-operative witnesses are rare. Collateral evidence is hard to get.

I know of a number of persons who have data and would like to testify but who, having witnessed what has happened to ex-Communists who try to serve our country, shun the experience.

I have talked on several occasions with a former Communist who could shed startling light on Soviet espionage in this country. He reluctantly refuses to do so for fear that the left-wing elements will attempt to have him indicted and made a social outcast.

Picture of McCarthy

I must say that Senator Joe McCarthy surprised me by his patience, his emphasis on facts, and his generous willingness to give every man a chance. I am no longer on his committee and flattery can in no manner serve me. The picture that has been painted of Joe McCarthy as a ruffian or as an anti-Semite or as a minor Hitler, is complete nonsense.

This man is a sincere anti-Communist who is making a valiant fight against this conspiracy. Were he interested only in career or in publicity, as some say, he could have limited our work to graft and corruption. There is plenty of noise to be made in those fields.

Instead, he emphasized subversion because subversion is the greatest menace to the United States in this period.

Joe McCarthy has done more than any other man to alert the Nation to the dangers of communism. Despite what his enemies, in ignorance, say, he has forced out of Government and defense plants, dozens of Communists.

When McCarthy's opponents say, "Name one!" I cite the case of Edward Rothschild, who was

described under oath as a Communist, who took refuge in the Fifth Amendment when asked if he had engaged in espionage, and who was in a key position because he had complete access to Government secret documents in the Government Printing Office.

The assertion that on balance, McCarthy is helping the Communists is ridiculous. The Communists are the best judges as to who is helping or hurting them, and they have named Joe McCarthy as their chief enemy.

Diligent Work in Field

I estimate that it takes about three years of hard work for an intelligent man to familiarize himself fully with the Communist field. It is necessary to read a wide literature; it is necessary to have a working knowledge of their Aesopian double-talk; it is necessary to know the history and personalities of Communists in this country.

It is necessary most of all to have the courage to go after subversion because some very important personalities in the United States have been stupid enough to get involved in the Communist conspiracy—some innocently; others wilfully.

Joe McCarthy knows the field. He has done diligent work in it. He has given days and nights to it unceasingly during the time that I have served under him.

We did not investigate Communist infiltration in the Army because we disliked the Army. It was the Julius Rosenberg (atomic espionage) trial that sent us to Fort Monmouth. Rosenberg had worked at Fort Monmouth. We wanted to know what he did there and what and who he left behind him. We found plenty.

The Major Peress case, itself, is not so important. It

was symbolic of why it is necessary to have congressional committees. Peress was identified by a sworn witness as a Communist. He refused to answer loyalty questions on an ordinary Army questionnaire. He should immediately have been yanked out of line and interrogated. Instead, he was promoted from captain to major, was relieved from service abroad, was given a quick, honorable discharge.

Somebody in the Army had done wrong. Who it was, we do not know until this day. If a soldier gets into trouble, he is put in the guardhouse or given a dishonorable discharge; Peress refused to say that he was loyal and he was promoted. It was the business of our committee to discover why.

To Get at Truth

I think that Joe McCarthy was courageous and correct in going into these cases. I went into them with my eyes open. I knew it would mean a fight, because somebody had made a lot of mistakes which we were uncovering. Whenever we did that, all sorts of people combined against us on the theory that it is best to let sleeping dogs lie.

Well, as long as I was counsel for a committee and had a fighting chairman, I had no intention of letting sleeping dogs lie. I wanted the truth. To get at the truth, we had to tread on many highly polished toes. They raged and fought back.

Result: I am off the committee and the Senator is being attacked by everybody who thinks he can benefit by attacking him. Whether we won or lost that round is for the people to say.

WEDNESDAY: Roy Cohn writes of the Communist and the anti-anti-Communist movements in America.

U. S. Red Party Is Small But Strong, Cohn Writes

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The nature of the Communist enemy as he learned it is described by Roy Cohn in this final article of a series telling in his own words his role as chief counsel of the McCarthy investigating committee and why he resigned that post.

By Roy Cohn

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NEW YORK, July 27 (INS).— Out of my peculiar experience, I know the enemy of my country.

A military man devotes himself to planning the strategy of war. He hopes to avoid war, but he lays his plans. He stockpiles his necessities. If he is any good, he is always ready.

The diplomat attends conferences and meetings and fixes policies to avert war, to settle the differences among nations by peaceful means.

All this has to do with the externals of national existence. The Communists are not limited to the externals; they work

inside a country. They are working inside the United States.

They are working to create a Soviet America as they worked to create a Soviet Czechoslovakia or a Soviet China or a Soviet Guatemala. They work every day and all the days of their lives.

Numbers Deceiving

Do not be fooled by numbers. J. Edgar Hoover estimates that there are 25,000 Communists in the United States; the Kremlin announces 60,000. This looks very small. Compared with the great patriotic organization, the American Legion, the Communist Party is a tiny organization.

If only numbers counted, we could afford to ignore the Communist Party. But the number of Communist Party members in the United States today is comparatively about the same as the number of Communist Party members in Russia on the eve of the October Revolution. And the American Communist Party in the United States today not only has the support of a rich and powerful empire but is directed by a world-wide conspiracy.

The fact is that the Communists have managed to infiltrate virtually every agency of Government, many colleges, universities, and defense plants.

Examples Cited

If defies belief, but Communist spies have held vital positions in our Government. Then, too, consider the cases of the following, all involved in Communist spy trials or hearings:

Alger Hiss, high State Department official, adviser to the President at the Yalta conference, secretary-general of the San Francisco conference which created the United Nations.

Harry Dexter White, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury; executive director of the International Monetary Fund.

William Remington, chairman of the Commerce Department committee in charge of issuing export licenses to Iron Curtain countries.

V. Frank Coe, senior economist in the Treasury Department and as recently as December 1952, the \$20,000 a year secretary of the International Monetary Fund.

Irving Kaplan, aide to the director-general of UNRRA and as recently as 1952, a top United Nations economist.

Many other examples can be cited.

How Do They Work?

If they put only one party member in each place that we find evidence of their activity, there would not be enough party members to go around. Much of the party work is done by fellow travelers and innocent dupes.

How do they do it?

To the uninitiated, the answer is that what we say is a gross exaggeration; that we are making false accusations against innocent people. Yet, in the six years that I have been

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ENCLOSURE

engaged in ferreting out Communists, spies and subversives. First for the Executive and then for the Legislative branch of Government, I have found evidences of Communist activity wherever I looked for it.

They do it principally by using those who are not open members of the Communist Party. Let me explain that:

First, when we speak of 25,000 members of the Communist Party, we do not know anything of the vast underground elements who once were open members of the party but now are not, although they continue to accept party discipline. All Americans who are Russian spies fit this category. Alger Hiss belonged to this category. Harry Gold, the courier for the Klaus Fuchs spy ring, never joined the Communist Party. I never knew whether Julius Rosenberg was entirely underground or was still a party member.

Case of Red Unionists

An example of this is the case of the top Communist labor leaders. After the Taft-Hartley Law was passed, they had to swear that they were not Communists. Many of them executed phony resignations from the Communist Party and then swore that they were not Communists.

In Daily Worker articles, they defiantly renewed their allegiance to communism. When I called them before a grand jury in New York, they refused to say under the Fifth Amendment whether their non-Communist Taft-Hartley oaths were merely a subterfuge.

The outraged grand jury unanimously filed a presentment demanding action by the NLRB against the unions involved. But the NLRB, which itself had been infiltrated by such persons as Nathan Witt—named in sworn congressional testimony as a one-time member of a Communist cell—did nothing effective.

The party itself is no longer the center of Communist activity. Its significant leadership is in prison. Its members are the residue of a mass movement.

The underground is important, and it is to be noted that members of the underground may claim that they are not now a member of the Communist Party.

That is why we would ask such a person whether he was a member a year or two years ago, and whether he is under Communist discipline. Then he would plead the Fifth Amendment.

The man in the underground does the work of the international Communist movement. This has been one of the toughest problems in each investigation. It has been difficult to convince some members of our committee and of other committees that such distinctions may be made. I cite the example of Michael Greenberg, described before the Senate Internal Security Committee as a Russian agent, who suddenly became an American citizen, got a job in the White House,

but now is out of the country. When Greenberg was rejected by the Civil Service Commission, there were people in high Government office who refused to believe that he was a Kremlin underground worker, stationed in the White House.

Mixed Up People

Secondly, there are many ex-Communists who are still Marxists. They dislike Soviet Russia but they oppose those who fight Marxism. They are mixed up people who would prefer to be patriots but who cannot tear themselves away from old associations.

What such people do, as a rule, is to cover up for the active Communist and underground workers. It was often hoped, during the various investigations, that we could convince more of them to give to their country the full value of their information and experience.

A few were courageous; most of them were afraid. In some instances, the Communists undoubtedly had something on them. But generally, it proved to be an emotional reaction. They simply could not make a clean break with their past. They plead the Fifth Amendment and put themselves in jeopardy rather than tell the truth.

Such men and women are of great value to the Communists. They serve them in many ways, but principally by making it difficult if not impossible for the American government to get at the facts.

The third category are the anti-anti-Communists. Most of these people are anti-Communists but they are also against everybody who fights the Communists. They are opposed to Soviet Russia but they limit their opposition to what Russia does outside of the United States.

The ~~harm~~ Russia does inside this country by espionage, in-

filtration, penetration, propaganda, they pass over as with in the American code of civil liberties.

They protect and defend Communists. They contribute to defense funds. They influence Senators and Representatives. They conduct propaganda campaigns. Their articles appear in newspapers and magazines. They attack the FBI.

Pledge to Continue Fight

The Communists have in the anti-anti-Communists their greatest aids. During the whole of my career in this field, I have found that my principal opponents were the anti-anti-Communists. They smeared and vilified me.

They are the chief antagonists of Senator McCarthy. They attack Senators McCarran, Jenner, Mundt, Welker, Dirksen, Bridges, Malone, and many other outstanding foes of communism, such as Robert Morris.

They create such a tumult that they influence a section of the public to believe that not the Communists but those who fight the Communists are the enemies of America.

I want to end this series with this note: The fight against communism in the United States and against Communist infiltration will continue.

Even though some of us might be expended, others will take our places. If certain people believe they have solved the problem of the cover-up by getting rid of any one individual, they are mistaken. The truth must come out and no cover-up can be successful as long as our boys have to fight on the battlefield and lose their lives to save America from the worldwide Communist conspiracy.

In God's name, may we have the strength and wisdom to prevail over our enemies.

Office Memorandum

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Mr. Belmont	_____
Mr. Harbo	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
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Mr. Rosen	_____
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TO :

Mr. Tolson

DATE: 10-8-54

FROM :

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SUBJECT :

ROY COHN HINDER

(Reference to Director and FBI)

Among those addressing the group at the dinner for Roy Cohn in Baltimore, October 5, 1954, were Dr. Bella Bodd, Dr. Felix Wittmer, Robert Herleigh, Mrs. Suzanne Silvercruys Stevenson, and Westbrook Pegler. (None are mentioned in the Washington Post story on the dinner). Rabbi Benjamin Schulz was toastmaster. Pegler was satirical on the subject of "liberals" and the awards they give (Edward H. Murrow and his most recent award.)

Cohn spoke last. He touched briefly on the advance of Communism—"nearly half the earth under Communist control; the other half under increasing attack. The major portion of his address was devoted to what happens to those who attack Communism. Among others he named General MacArthur, General Lawton, and Senator McCarthy. He told what had happened to General Lawton since the latter cooperated with the McCarthy Committee at Monmouth. He went into some detail on the two charges on which the Watkins Committee recommended censure of Senator McCarthy.

In the course of his talk, Cohn took several occasions to praise the work of the Director and the FBI in highest terms. He spoke of the unceasing efforts of the FBI to identify Communists and in many instances the lack of action on the part of the Executive until, in effect, through reports, the Director had shouted long and loud or a Congressional Committee acted. References to the Director and the FBI were general and always were complimentary.

Frank Carr and James Juliana were among those introduced from the floor. There was an inference that Juliana would be taking Cohn's place in the staff.

The entire meeting was a quite restrained and dignified affirmation of the staff.

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October 7, 1954

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[Signature]

Mr. Roy M. Cohn
1165 Park Avenue
New York City, New York

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Dear Roy: [Signature]

I just had the privilege of reading your remarks before the Executives' Club in Chicago which I found very interesting and I did want to drop you this personal note to express my appreciation for the kindly references.

With best wishes and kind regards,

Sincerely,

LBN:fc

[Signature: Edgar]

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Executives' Club

Executives' Club of Chicago stands un-
alterably for the Constitution of the United
States as handed down to us by our fore-
fathers and under which we have lived for
the past 166 years; and affirms that the
fundamental principles it asserts form the
basis of true Americanism.



Volume 31, No. 1

CHICAGO 2, U. S. A.

Sept. 17, 1954

Stop Investigating The Investigators, Cohn Tells 2000 at Club's 44th Annual Opener

Roy M. Cohn, former Chief Counsel of the McCarthy
Committee, blasts Communistic activities in U. S. at
Club meeting September 10, 1954



Roy M. Cohn

PRESIDENT STIPP: Gentlemen, on behalf of the officers, directors and the staff of The Executives' Club, I am very happy to welcome you to this, the opening meeting of the Club's 44th season.

The Executives' Club is very pleased and proud to announce that Louis B. Seltzer, Editor of the Cleveland Press, will be our speaker one week from today, September 17th, in the Grand Ballroom of the Hotel Sherman. We urge you to hear this outstanding editor, who will speak to us on the subject, "What is Our Future in America?" when he makes his timely appearance before our Club.

I would like to point out that today we have another "first" in the history of the Executives' Club of Chicago. As many of you know, we have well more than two thousand people in attendance at this meeting today, and for the first time in our history—and through the courtesy of the Wells Television Service—we have a new setup, by means of television, to take care of those people who are outside the ballroom. We have one six-foot-by-six-foot screen and six television sets scattered around in the other rooms where our colleagues are enjoying their lunch. (Applause)

As is the custom of the Club, we have today invited nine outstanding high school senior boys as the guests of the Club, and they are accompanied by Dr. John W. Bell, North Side High School District Superintendent. I would appreciate it if they would rise so that we can give them a hand. (Applause)

Before I introduce the guests at the speaker's table, I would like to tell you that three different radio stations are carrying this program today. WGN is transcribing the program for rebroadcast between 7:30 and 8 o'clock tonight on its station, and for that reason, just before I begin the introduction of our guest speaker, there will be a 30- to 40-second pause, and there will be about a 1-minute pause following the speech. I tell you that so that you won't think that I have been stricken with stage fright. (Laughter)

At the risk of confusing you as much as I was confused when this television schedule was first given to me, CBS is making a film for a retelecast program, and it will be telecast this evening at one or two of the following times on Channel 2, at 6:15 or 6:30, and at 10 or 10:30 tonight.

Our speaker today has very kindly consented to ask questions following his address, within the time limit. (Laughter) I should say "to answer" them. (Laughter) In my opinion, he has done a good job at both asking and answering questions. (Laughter and applause)

Now, the life of the President of your Club—as well as that of the Chairman of the Program Committee—is not an un-mixed blessing. The horror that we always dream about (and I dreamed about this one last night) is that at the last minute our scheduled speaker may possibly drop out of the slot. (Laughter) We came much closer to that today than I hope we will on any of the rest of the programs. (Laughter)

As our speaker was leaving his home to catch the plane to come out here last night, he was served with a subpoena (Laughter) to appear before the Watkins Committee of the Senate at one o'clock this afternoon—in Washington, D. C. Well, through the cooperation of that committee, this ap-

pearance was delayed, and he is with us today, and I am reasonably calm at this time. (Laughter)

Introduction of Mr. Cohn

A couple of months ago, the eyes and ears of America were glued to its television sets. For eight long weeks, housewives and business men alike planned their days around the schedule of the telecasts of the Senate subcommittee sessions, popularly designated the "McArmy hearings." In my experience I can recall no other instance where seemingly every man, every woman and every child in the United States took a strong position, one way or the other, and would not be budged from that position. Partisan political lines, as well as the restraints of family and business relationships were obliterated. The great debate raged throughout the length and breadth of the land, and, indeed, was felt throughout the civilized world. It still persists in cropping up in luncheon discussions, at dinner parties and wherever men and women gather and discuss the issues of the day.

All of us here today are intensely interested to see and to hear one of the chief characters in that great drama. We want to know what manner of man he is. We have read a great deal about him. We have heard him analyzed, explained, condemned and praised, and now we are looking forward to this opportunity to draw our own conclusions.

In a few short years, the name and face of our guest have become as familiar to us as our breakfast cereal. Rarely does a man so young in years achieve such prominence in his chosen profession. Now only 27, he had to wait a full year after graduating from law school until he was old enough to get his license to practice law. As soon as he had been admitted, he was sworn in as an Assistant United States

Our Next Program

RALPH D. PAINE, JR.

Publisher, Fortune magazine

September 24, 1954

Grand Ballroom, HOTEL SHERMAN

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District Attorney. In rapid succession, he participated in the prosecution of such cases as the William Remington perjury trial, the Rosenberg trial, and the big New York trial of top Communists.

In September, 1952, he became special assistant to the then Democratic Attorney General, James McGranery, and in January, 1953, went to Republican Senator McCarthy's subcommittee as chief counsel.

As the old Greek philosopher, Sophacles, once observed, fortune is not on the side of the faint-hearted, and by that standard we must all agree that our guest today has certainly attained fortune, and at a very early age.

This appearance today is his opening gun in his publicly declared personal war against Communism in America.

And now, gentlemen, I am very pleased to present to you the young man of whom Senator McCarthy said, "He is the most brilliant young fellow I have ever met"—Mr. Roy Cohn. (Applause)

MR. ROY M. COHN: Mr. Stipp, Mr. Cuneo, General Wilbur, gentlemen, members of The Executives' Club, my friends in Chicago: When I heard Mr. Stipp begin his introduction about looking me over, and all that, I sort of felt as though I was going to be sold at auction here today. (Laughter)

I might say that I am very happy to be in this city, and honored at your invitation. Since the events of last night, I am even happier to be here than I would be under ordinary circumstances. (Laughter)

Yesterday afternoon I finished up a little early, and took off an hour to go and see my favorite team, the next world champions, the New York Giants, beat the team known as the Chicago Cubs, up at the Polo Grounds. (That was the first game.) (Laughter) When I got home, there was a message for me from Senator Watkins that he wanted me to come down to Washington at one o'clock today and talk to him and the committee in private session, and possibly in public session. I explained to Senator Watkins about this engagement here in Chicago, which had been made some time ago. I told him I had assured those in charge that even an act of God could not prevent me from being here, and he was kind enough to say that I should come ahead, so, as I say, I am doubly glad to be here, speaking and saying things, instead of being asked what I am sure would be much tougher questions down in Washington. (Continued on page 4)

WE HOPE YOU LIKE OUR NEW FACE

This issue of the Executives' Club News introduces our new type face, a color stock of paper, and a new masthead.

Changes in paper and type face were made to increase the readability and appearance of the News, and the Public Relations Committee hopes you appreciate the addition of color to your publication. Vernon S. Weiler, of the advertising firm bearing his name, and a member of the Public Relations Committee, was the artist who created the new masthead.

MRS. HOBBY HERE OCT. FOR LADIES' DAY



Oveta Culp Hobby

Oveta Culp Hobby, Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare will be our speaker on Friday, October 8, John E. Stipp, President announced.

This will be the first Ladies' Day of the 1954-55 season and a large audience is expected. The luncheon will be at the Hotel Sherman and reservations will not be accepted until the regular announcement is received by the membership.

MEMBERS AND GUESTS AT SPEAKER'S TABLE, SEPTEMBER 10, 1954

Mr. Harry Reutlinger, Managing Editor Chicago American

Brig. General William H. Wilbur (U.S.A. Retired)

Mr. Harold A. Smith, Partner in the Law Firm, Winston, Strawn, Black and Towner and President, Chicago Crime Commission

Mr. Thomas R. Mulroy, Partner in the Law Firm, Hopkins, Sutter, Halls, Owen & Mulroy and Former President, The Executives' Club of Chicago

Mr. Philip R. Clarke, Chairman of the Board, City National Bank & Trust Company of Chicago and Member, our Executive Committee

Mr. Herbert J. Lorber, President, Rollins Burdick Hunter Company

Mr. Charles J. Wood, Owner, Harry P. Dunn Company and Chairman, Petroleum Group, American Red Cross

Mr. Michael F. Mulcahy, Partner in the Law Firm, Mulcahy, Murphy & Dieringer and Former Director, The Executives' Club of Chicago

Mr. John J. McDonough, Vice President, Harris Trust and Savings Bank and Immediate Past President, The Executives' Club of Chicago

Mr. Arthur C. Allyn, Jr., Partner, A. C. Allyn & Company

The Honorable Latham Castle, Attorney General for the State of Illinois

Mr. John E. Stipp, President, The Executives' Club of Chicago

Mr. Roy M. Cohn, Guest Speaker

Mr. John F. Cuneo, President, The Cuneo Press, Inc. and Member, our Executive Committee

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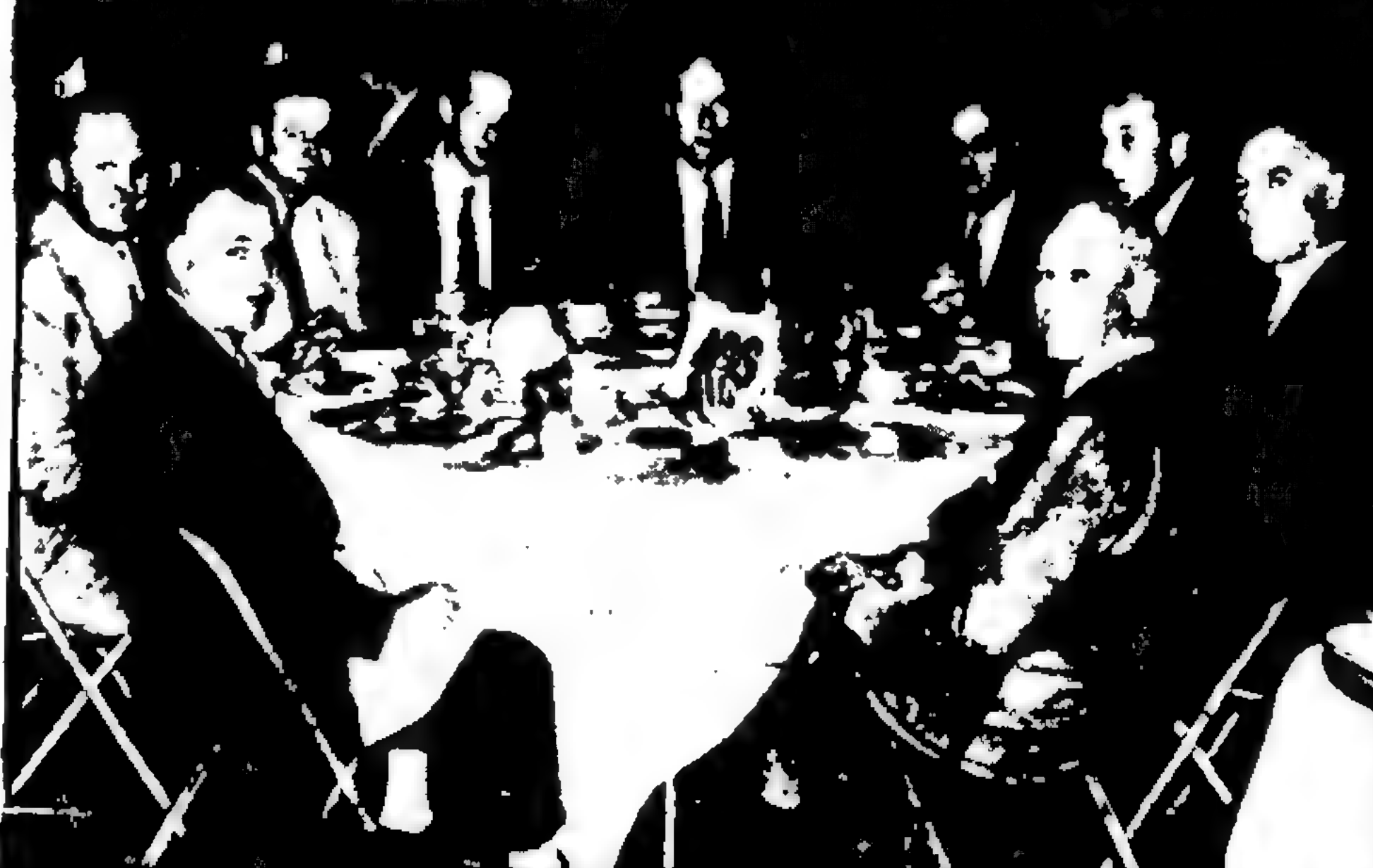
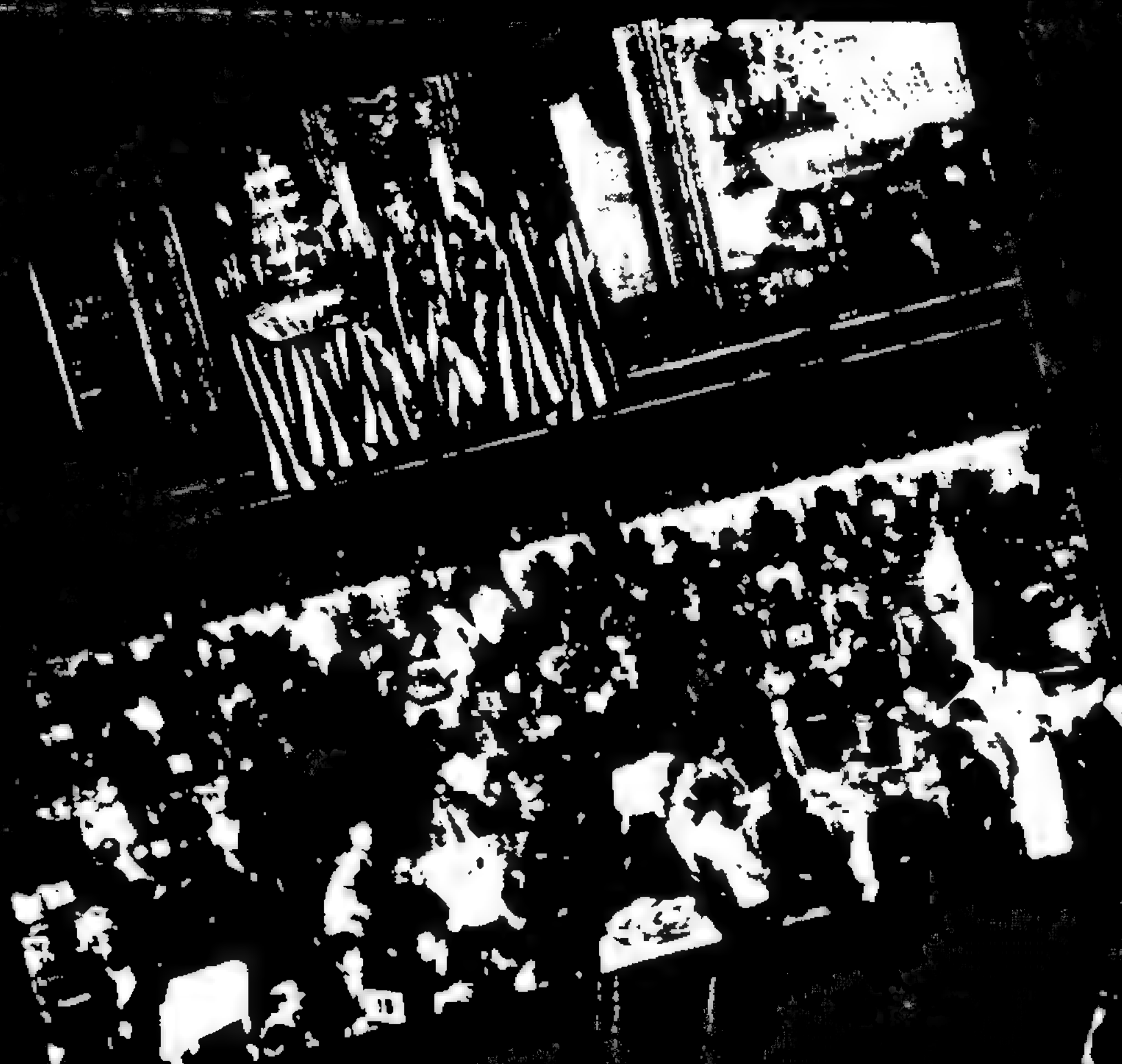
Mr. Walter H. Moses, Senior Partner in the Law Firm, Moses, Bachrach & Kennedy

Mr. B. Stuart Weyforth, Jr., Executive Vice President, James S. Kemper & Company and Director, The Executives' Club of Chicago

Dr. Anthony T. Bouscaren, Associate Professor of Political Science, Marquette University and Prominent Author of Anti-Communist Articles and Books

Mr. Edward A. Hayes, Partner in the Law Firm, Damon, Hayes, White and Hoban and Former National Commander, American Legion

ANOTHER GRAND OPENING-44th YEAR THE EXECUTIVES' CLUB OF CHICAGO





When I accepted your invitation, I was a little apprehensive lest you might expect too much of me, as did everyone throughout the country follow with great interest the address which Attorney General Brownell made here at The Executives' Club, with the ensuing controversy. It would seem to me that every speaker who succeeded him before this Club probably racked his brain to think of what he could say that would touch off a controversy that would at least equal the Attorney General's mark, and possibly surpass it. I might say that I have a number of friends who will tell you that starting such a controversy would be right up my alley, (laughter) but I want to assure you here today that what I have been through in Washington for a period of months—as you probably saw on television—is quite enough to hold me for a considerable period of time, so I'm afraid we're going to have to leave this particular phase of the meeting on the note that The Executives' Club saw Attorney General Brownell just before he entered the lion's den, and, conversely, The Executives' Club today is viewing, perhaps, the tattered remnants of one who has just walked out the other side of the lion's den. (Laughter and applause)

I feel there are very few fields concerning which I would have the audacity to speak, particularly before an assemblage as distinguished as this, composed of men of success, wisdom and experience, (which I am very sure I don't have) but there is one field with which I have had a close connection during the past few years, and I make bold enough to speak of that. That, of course, is the field of the Communist problem in the United States of America.

I gained the knowledge I have of that problem during my days in the Justice Department, when I was a prosecutor there of such cases as the Rosenberg case, the Remington case and others. I might say with reference to the Remington case that I am very happy to see in the audience here today Mr. Ed Locke, one of your distinguished members, who performed a great public service as a witness for the government in both of the Remington trials.



A Death Struggle

In that case, and the Rosenberg case, and the trial of the first- and second-string Communist leaders, I had to learn a new language, what has been called an Aesopian language, the language of Communists, because they speak a language which is different from ours.

I had to read a good deal. I had to read the writings of Marx, Lenin and Stalin to find out the key to this code which they used, this new language which so deeply affects all of our lives today.

I found out the following things. I found that we are not fighting in the world today against one country, Russia. We are fighting a worldwide conspiracy. We are fighting not one country but a worldwide movement which is dedicated to the destruction of every free country in the world, and which has as its one and only goal a Communist world, and that means a world every inch of which is in the Communist column.

I found that in seeking to achieve this goal, the Communists would not be bound by the normal rules of fair play. They would not follow the Marquis of Queensbury rules. They would use every foul, illegal, lying method that has ever been known to mankind, and a few which we

have never before seen, and through the use of those methods, through infiltration from within, the Communists are dedicated—as indicated in the writings of their leaders, Marx, Lenin and Stalin—to the conquest of the entire universe.

The blueprint of the Communist plan is set forth in books such as "Foundations of Leninism" and "State and Revolution" just as clearly as was Hitler's blueprint for world conquest set forth in "Mein Kampf." These writings of Marx, Lenin and Stalin make it crystal-clear that peaceful co-existence with the Communists is impossible. It is a peace of wishful thinking, and an unrealistic dream on the part of certain statesmen throughout the world. It can never happen; it will never happen. We are in a struggle to the death with the Communists now.

After I read these works, and learned this new language, or as much about it as I could, I then looked at the world around me, and saw that these theories which were just theories 30 or 40 years ago have been translated into action, to the point that the Communists today control almost one-half of the world. With the downfall of China, Indochina and other territorial gains, the Communists have been winning, winning, winning, and we have been losing all the way through.

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Guests and members assembled at the Speaker's Table to hear Rhy Cohn's address last Friday were (left to right) Edward A. Hayes, Dr. Anthony T. Bouscaren, B. Stuart Weyforth, Jr., Walter H. Moses, John T. Beatty, Benjamin S. Adamowski, Frank C. Rathje, Raymond T. Smith, John F. Cuneo, Roy M. Cohn and President John E. Stipp. Shown below are (left to right) Hon. Latham Castle, Arthur C. Allyn, Jr., John J. McDonough, Michael F. Mulcahy, Charles J. Wood, Herbert J. Lorber, Philip R. Clarke, Thomas R. Mulroy, Harold A. Smith, Gen. William H. Wilbur and Harry Reutlinger.



On top of that, I realized that the Communists have the atom bomb, which they stole from us; they have the hydrogen bomb; they have our defensive mechanisms against the atom bomb and the hydrogen bomb. They have our radar secrets from Fort Monmouth and other similar establishments, and they have the will to use all of these weapons and to use them without any regard to morality.

Freedom in Peril

This presented to me—and, I think, to any thinking person—a situation which spelled nothing short of the most perilous one for the continued existence of this free country. That is why—even though a Democrat—I hesitated not at all before I agreed to become counsel to the Senate investigation subcommittee under a Republican Congress, of which the chairman, of course, is Senator McCarthy, very much a Republican. I did it because I believed then, and I believe now, that loyalty to one's country must be above politics, and because I believed then, and I believe as firmly now, that partisan politics has no place in the fight against atheistic Communism in this country. (Applause)

I have had the unique opportunity of being in this fight both in the executive

branch, in the Department of Justice, and in the legislative branch. That is why I am always interested in the argument that is made, that we don't need Congressional committees—let the FBI do it, let the Executive Department do it.

How did it work in both places? I can tell you that neither can do it without the help of the other. (Applause)

Congressional Committees Indispensable

There is a great misconception as to the function of the FBI which goes as far as the floor of the United States Senate. All that the FBI can do is investigate, gather the facts, and report in secret. Once the FBI finds out that X is a Communist, or a spy, the FBI can merely transmit that information to the head of the agency where X happens to work. If the head of the agency throws that report in the waste basket, that ends the matter. The FBI is silenced; it can say nothing; it can do nothing. It has no subpoena power, it has no access to the American public, and a Communist or spy will remain in his job in a defense plant or in a government agency unless and until a Congressional committee comes along, because Congress-

sional committees have the power of subpoena, they have the right to hold public hearings, and to call these things to the attention of the American public. I think they have been given those powers with this very purpose in mind, the purpose of acting as a watchdog on executive incompetence and on executive bearing on situations covering up or situations concerning Communism, spying, inefficiency and lack of economy.

Thus history shows us that without Congressional committees, the Alger Hiss case would be a mystery to this day. It shows us that William Remington would not be in jail as of this moment were it not for an investigation conducted by a Congressional committee. And, to bring it up more recently, the Edward Rothchild case in the Government Printing Office would have been left in obscurity were it not for the work of the McCarthy Committee and Senator McCarthy.

There was a man in a key place, in the Government Printing Office, with access to secret documents from virtually all government agencies, concerning whom the FBI had submitted over 40 reports naming him as a Communist and a man who had been lifting documents out of his place in the Government Printing Office, but he remained there until a Congressional Committee came along and picked up where the FBI was forced to stop, and turned the public spotlight on the situation.

We have the same thing in the case of a woman named Doris Walters Power, who was working as a civilian employee of the Army up until less than a year ago. This woman had actually been the secretary to a man who had been a member of the National Committee of the Communist Party. She had gone to a Communist leadership school. But in spite of that, as of the fall of 1953, she was still working for the Quartermaster Corps of the Army in a civilian post, and she remained there until the McCarthy Committee went into the case, called her, she claimed Fifth Amendment immunity as to her membership in the Communist Party in 1949, and was suspended thereafter. So Congressional committees are absolutely indispensable.

Methods

Now, we hear a lot of people who say, "Yes, but I don't like their methods. I don't like the way they go about things." I always counter by asking, "Well, what don't you like about their methods? What is wrong?"

The usual response which I get is, "Well, innocent people are accused, innocent people are smeared." Now, I might say this, that it is perfectly conceivable that innocent

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Mr. Cohn, Senior High School students and Youth Committee members in preliminary session before the regular meeting.

people could be accused and could be called as witnesses, and I see nothing out of the ordinary in that if you view our entire system of justice, because—Just look at this for a moment.

It is perfectly possible for circumstantial evidence and indirect evidence to point to a certain individual as to Communist or spying activity, and it is possible that after the individual has been called and been given an opportunity to explain the situation, after other witnesses are heard, it might conceivably develop that the accusation was not well founded. Now, that could happen before a Congressional committee, but it also happens every day in the week in our courts of law, and before our grand juries.

With our grand jury system, the grand juries indict people, accuse them of a crime, the indictments are published, people are given adverse publicity, and they are tried. Frequently or in most cases, they are convicted, but in some cases the accusation is not sustained and they are acquitted; they are set free. I hear no cry to abolish the grand jury system, to censor the grand jurors, or put them in jail. Because of the fact that there is no such thing as truth to a mathematical certainty, I certainly can't see where there is any foundation for the argument.

Take it one step further. It has happened in our civilization—and in every civilization—that people who turn out to be innocent are very rarely (fortunately) actually convicted by a jury and a judge and sent to jail. When such a thing is dis-

covered, we correct it as fast as we can, and we make amends as best we can. But I have heard no one state that we should abolish our entire system of justice, that we should put the members of our juries in jail, and that we should censor our judges. Exactly the same thing could happen in the case of a Congressional committee. And it seems to me the analogy holds perfectly true.

Unwarranted Denunciation

We must improve methods, and constantly be on guard. This talk about the abolition of Congressional committees, and these wholesale, sweeping denunciations of them are wholly unwarranted, in my opinion.

And I want to go one step further. You will find that the record of Congressional committees is innocent insofar as accusations against people who turn out to be innocent are concerned. I might say that the record is so good that I have yet to have anyone name to me a person accused of being a Communist who, it turned out, was not.

I used to have people talk to me about Annie Lee Moss' case. I don't any more, since the Army suspended her on security grounds. (Applause)

Now, the reason is this: the reason is that the Congressional committees are very careful in their methods and procedures. They give the witnesses rights which witnesses do not have in courts of law. For

example, before the McCarthy Committee, ever has the right to have beside him at all times, in closed and open sessions, his lawyer, to advise and counsel with him as he sees fit. A witness in court does not have that right. Furthermore, a witness is entitled to make a full statement of his views; a witness in a court of law does not have that right.

And the use of executive sessions is of very great benefit. That means that hundreds of people during the past year were called by the McCarthy Committee, the proof against them was demonstrated to them, and when they were able satisfactorily to explain it, they were never called in public. Their names were never made public. Many people prominent in the American scene came before the committee in complete secrecy, explaining their situation satisfactorily, and no one knows to this day that they were ever called. So Congressional methods are not half as bad as a lot of people would let you believe.

And I might say this, that a lot of the propaganda against Congressional committees which have been fighting Communists stems directly from the Daily Worker and other Communist sources, because they know how much damage these Congressional investigations are doing the Communist movement, and how much damage people like Joe McCarthy are doing, and they do everything they can to destroy the people who are damaging them. They start their propaganda rolling along, and, unfortunately, it is at times picked up and unknowingly and unwittingly parroted by people who don't know any better and don't stop to analyze the facts.

Communist Infiltration

Now I am going to say a word about the current peril of Communism in this country. I regard it as very great. I couldn't go so much by the number of actual members. The number in this country is just about the same, proportionately, as was the number of Communist party members in the Soviet Union in Russia, just on the eve of the Revolution, when that small band of Communists led a revolution which broke through the Kerensky government, so that criterion means nothing. But what means something is that there are still Communists in defense plants, there are Communists in labor unions, such as the United Electrical Workers and American Communications Association, which control keys to the war effort of the United States and to our all-important communications efforts. There are Communists in journalism, which is all-important, because it is through journalism that many of our people have to rely, have to obtain their sources of news and news developments. There are Communist spies, we know, walking around the streets today. They are members of the Silvermaster groups, the Silver Shirt groups, such people as Cohen, Ullman and Kaplan. People along those lines are still walking the streets today.

And there are hitherto unknown and untold stories about the extent of Communist infiltration which I know will come to light in the very near future. Due to the passage of the immunity bill and other developments, I know of two people who have been extremely high in the circles of the Communist movement in the United States who, I am sure, will soon break their silence. They have been good Americans for some period of time, and have stood ready to tell their stories, but now with the enactment of the immunity bill, and with other developments, I am confi-

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dent that they will shed even further light on the vast extent to which the Communists have penetrated and infiltrated the United States of America.

Definite Threat

And bear this in mind — we must worry not only about the Communist movement in this country alone, because, unlike the situation in Russia in 1917, where there was no outside help, the Communists in this country today have behind them the armed might of almost one-half of the entire world. They have behind them the atom bomb, the hydrogen bomb, and our radar defenses. They are indeed a force to be reckoned with, and even if we adequately protect our own security system, we have to worry about being sold out due to the security systems of foreign countries.

Take the theft of the atom bomb. That was not only the handiwork of American spies. The master spy war Dr. Klaus Fuchs, an Englishman who came over here as co-head of the colossal project, and the FBI was not allowed by the English to investigate Dr. Fuchs. If they had been able to, they would have learned that Dr. Fuchs had an open Communist record.

Take another case that happened within the last couple of months, the case of Dr. Otto John, top security man in West Germany, who was over here on a state visit. He had access to some of our top intelligence secrets, a man whom some of these intelligence agencies should have known was playing ball with the Communists for an extended period of time.

I might say there was one man who was not fooled, and you can well imagine that that man was J. Edgar Hoover. It is an open secret around Washington that when Dr. John went over to see Mr. Hoover, expecting to be received with the red carpet as a visiting dignitary, he received about as much of a "freeze" and a brush-off in less than sixty seconds as anyone could dare expect to receive in the United States of America. (Applause)

What I want to tell you here today is that we have a clear and present danger in this world concerning the Communist problem. Whitaker Chambers, when he left the Communist movement and came on our side, said that he felt in his heart that he was leaving the winning side of the Communists and coming on our side as the losing side. I would be less than candid if



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I did not admit that there is much logic to support the statement of Whitaker Chambers, but my faith is so strong that I cannot believe the Almighty would ever let wrong triumph over right to that degree.

Common Objective

At the same time I realize very well that the time has come when we must stop this bickering, this petty bickering between people in this country, who should be united in a common objective. (Applause) I know that no human being is perfect, but I know, too, the effective work that has been done by Congressional committees, the FBI and others fighting Communism, and I know very clearly that with almost one-half of the World in Communist hands, with the Communists in possession of the A-bomb and the H-bomb, the time has come to stop investigating the investigators, and to allow the investigators to investigate our real enemies, the Communists. (Applause)

Since I have agreed to answer some questions here, (I was asked if I would, and I explained that there used to be a day when I asked them, but since the last televised hearing, I have answered so many that I regard it now as an occupational hazard) (laughter) I will be glad to answer them. I have to conclude at this point by thanking you all for your fine welcome. I might say that the thousands of

letters I received from people in and around Chicago during the hearings was a very heart-warming experience for me, and I want to thank you for your very fine welcome here today in Chicago, and the opportunity to address this great assemblage.

I want to conclude, again, by saying to you that while we might have differences about a lot of things, I'm sure that each and every one of us is united in a determination that we are going — at all costs — to hold on to the most precious possession ever given to a person on this earth, the right to be a part of the United States of America.

Thank you. (Prolonged applause)

PRESIDENT STIPP: Thank you very, very much, Mr. Cohn. I know that all of our members and guests present here today join with me in expressing to you our very sincere appreciation for the straightforward and thought-provoking remarks you have given us today.

And now Mr. Cohn has consented to answer such questions as time will permit.

The first question, Mr. Cohn, is, "Do you think the present move to censor Senator McCarthy will be effective?"

MR. COHN: I can just answer that this way. Assuming — as I certainly hope he won't be — that he is censored, that it is recommended by the committee, or he is censored by the Senate, do I think it will be effective? My answer is no, because,

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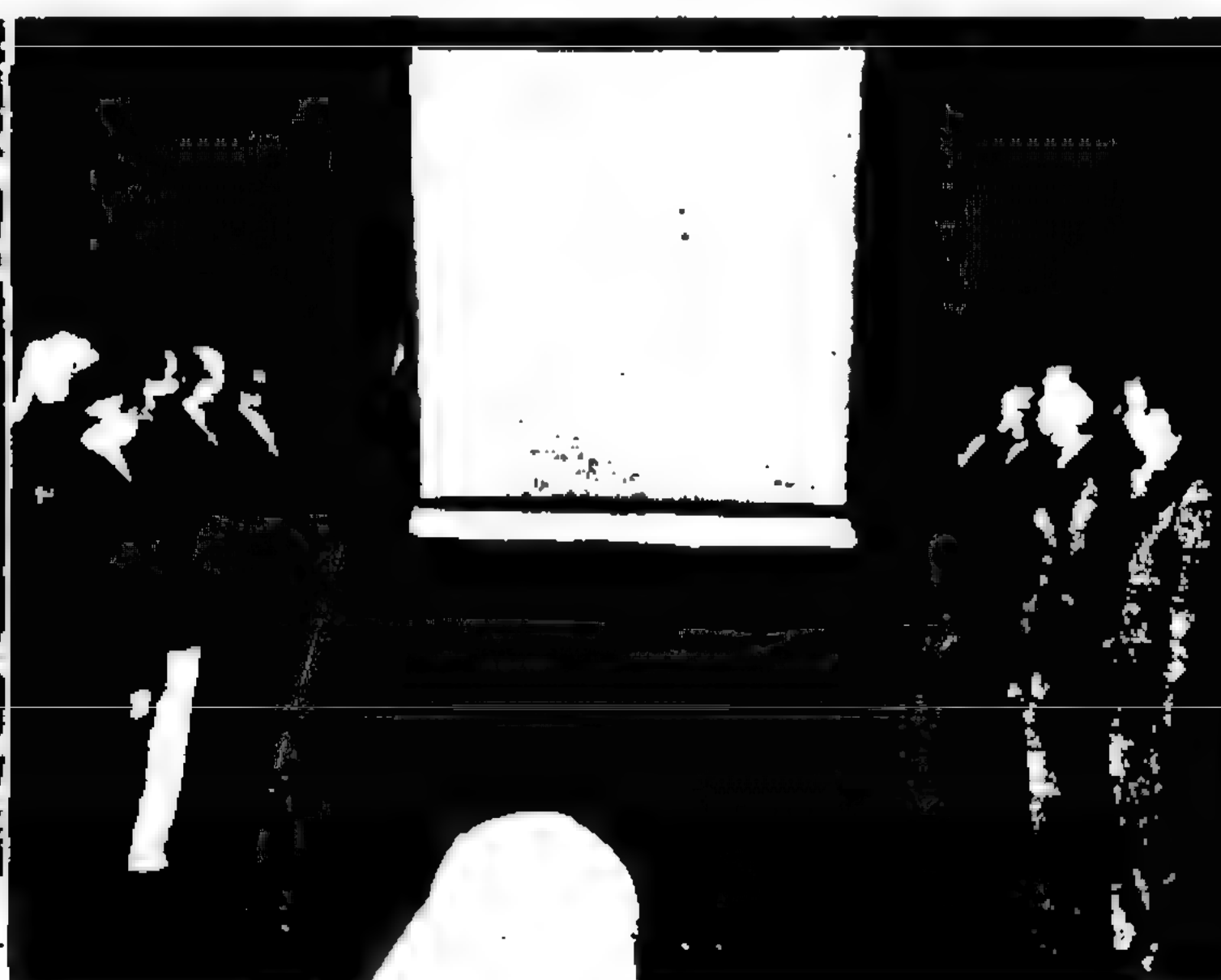


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Another Executives' Club First — Closed Circuit Television

It had never been done before but, the Executives' Club for the convenience of its overflow audience, televised the opening meeting to members and guests in other rooms via a closed television circuit. (Left) Technicians train cameras on speaker's table for transmitting of picture for Executives' Club private channel. (Center) Members examine 6 ft. x 6 ft. screen. (Right) Guests watching and listening in a room 200 ft. away.



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just in the case of these television things that were concluded, I believe . . . day has passed when a small group of men can tell the American people how to think.

I think the American people have the facts themselves, and are in position to pass judgment themselves, and I think that the work of Senator McCarthy and his colleagues, and the committee with which he has been associated, is well enough known to the American people so that any attempt to tell them what is right and what is wrong will not meet with much public effect. (Applause)

Question: "Why does Senator Watkins want you to testify?"

MR. COHN: I was hoping somebody here could tell me that. (Laughter)

Question: "Does your experience indicate Red infiltration into the United States is worse than the public realizes?"

MR. COHN: Yes, I think so. I think the public has been awakened to a very considerable degree by some of the recent disclosures, but take, for instance, the item a couple of weeks ago printed in "U. S. News and World Report" by Bella Dodd, one of the top Communists in New York, a former member of the National Committee of the party. She has left the party. She gave it as her opinion that the American Communist party is today stronger than it has ever been, and I think there is no doubt about it, because you have to remember that even though we can hurt the party a little bit here and there in this country, it is constantly being supported and buttressed by the Soviet Union and the Communist movement throughout the world. The Communist movement has been growing by leaps and bounds, and it is only natural that their branch office here in the United States should prosper along with it.

Question: How do you think Senator McCarthy will come out in the censure proceedings?

MR. COHN: That was pretty much in the first question. I don't know how he will come out with the group of gentlemen down there, but I think you all know how he will come out with the American people, though. (Applause)

Question: Do you anticipate a third world war with the Reds in the near future?

MR. COHN: I don't hold myself out as having anywhere near enough knowledge or wisdom to prognosticate anything

concerning foreign policy. I will say I don't know when or whether there is going to be a third world war. A lot of things can happen. But I will say this very plainly — there can be no peaceful co-existence with the Communists. The writings of the Communists show you beyond any doubt that they are dedicated to world conquest, and I have no doubt whatsoever that the Communists are either going to rule the world or they are going to die in the attempt.

PRESIDENT STIPP: Now the last question, Mr. Cohn. Do you think the proposed rules changes for investigating committees such as the Douglas fair play changes, would reduce the effectiveness of the committees in exposing the Communist conspiracy?

MR. COHN: I am not against all suggestions that are made for improving methods in procedure. I think we can always improve the methods of procedure of any committee or business, or any group, or anything along those lines, but in so far as the great agitation is concerned, I don't have too much sympathy with it, for this reason. First of all, forget the Communist problem for a moment.

Whenever business men are being investigated, or labor, or the FHA, or gangsters, or something like that, there is never a word of complaint about Congressional committees or their terrible methods, or anything like that. But the minute it concerns Communists or Communism, all the screams and cries for reform go up.

I have never seen a Communist improperly accused. I have never seen an innocent man accused before a Congressional committee. I have seen them do a lot of effective work against the Communists, and I have seen Senators and staff members of these committees thoroughly smeared up themselves. I have seen witnesses before the committees fired from their jobs because they testified in the fight against Communism, and I have seen just about everybody associated with that cause smeared up, and frankly, I think that Congressional committees ought to be allowed to devote their time to fighting Communists, and if any further protection is going to be given, I think it should be given to the committees themselves, their members, their staffs, and the witnesses. (Applause)

PRESIDENT STIPP: Thank you again, Mr. Cohn.

The meeting is adjourned. (Applause)

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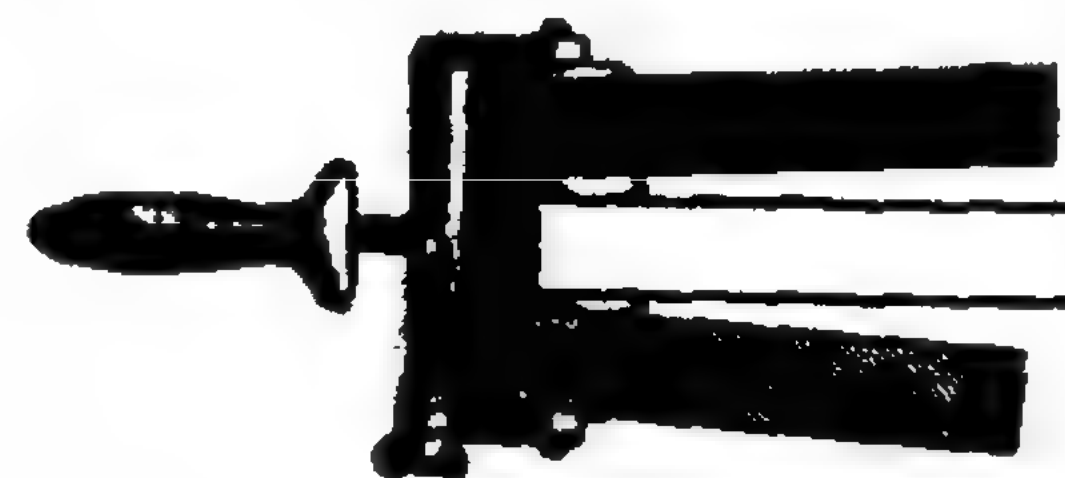


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Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : The Director

DATE: November 15,
1954

Tolson	✓
Boardman	✓
Nichols	✓
Belmont	✓
Harbo	✓
Mohr	✓
Parsons	✓
Rosen	✓
Tamm	✓
Sizoo	✓
Winterrowd	✓
Tele. Room	✓
Holloman	✓
Gandy	✓

FROM : L. V. Boardman *lvb*ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 5-9-88 BY SP8 BTJ/DAW

SUBJECT: ROY M. COHN

INFORMATION CONCERNING POSSIBLE
DISCLOSURE OF CLASSIFIED MATERIAL

DOJ info Vagelos (Cohn) their 2-1
letter dated 6-27-89
6-27-90 SP8 BTJ/DAW

Memorandum from Assistant Attorney General
Tompkins, 11-10-54, advised that [redacted] personally called
on [redacted] Department attorney, on 10-27-54.

[redacted] told [redacted] that when Cohn was Assistant
United States Attorney in the Southern District of New York, he
misused FBI reports, in that he offered [redacted] opportunity to
read them, gave them to [redacted] to read, took them to
social gatherings, and had hundreds of FBI reports at home.

The Department notes that Cohn may have violated
the law and requests investigation with suggestion that [redacted]
be reinterviewed for details. [redacted] is said to have requested that
subject matter of his conversation with [redacted] be kept as
confidential as possible in the circumstances.

The need for a reinterview of [redacted] for details
is obvious. We can only speculate on why such details were not
obtained in original interview or why [redacted] was not referred
directly to Bureau. Furthermore, [redacted] does not seem to want
to talk to us in spite of past dealings with Bureau representatives.
He must be well aware of our interest in such allegations. We can
conclude only that he does not desire to discuss this with the
Bureau.

It is not clear whether [redacted] visited [redacted]
specifically to make a complaint or if this matter was just mentioned
casually during other discussions. If the former is true, [redacted]
would have been prepared to offer some substantiation. If the

Attachment sent 11-18-54

INDEXED - 26

RECORDED - 26

62-97564-47

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conversation were meant to be off the record our position in a reinterview is uncertain in regard to the relationship between [REDACTED] and [REDACTED]. Consideration must also be given to the fact that both [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] are newspapermen and, as such, would have had numerous dealings with Cohn in his official capacity.

ACTION:

If you approve, the attached memorandum should be sent to the Department, advising in effect that since [REDACTED] has furnished the information confidentially, to [REDACTED] and because the Department has already instituted action, it is suggested that the Department may desire to take any further action necessary.

old.
H.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

G.I.R.-3

Assistant Attorney General
William F. Tompkins

November 16, 1954

Director, FBI

ROY M. COHN
INFORMATION CONCERNING POSSIBLE
DISCLOSURE OF CLASSIFIED INFORMATION

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE... BY...

RECORDED - 36 62-97564-48

Reference is made to your memorandum of
November 10, 1954, your reference WFT:JA:bnd, in
regard to the above-captioned matter.

Inasmuch as this matter has been presented
confidentially to [redacted] and
since action has already been initiated by you, it
is suggested that your Division may desire to take
any further action necessary.

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ON 5-9-88

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MEMORANDUM FOR: J. EDGAR HOOVER
Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

THRU: Liaison

SUBJECT: CORN, Roy Marcus

It is requested that this office be furnished the answer to the following question:

Did Roy M. CORN have access to your 15 page memorandum, Subject: [REDACTED], Espionage - R, dated 26 January 1951, while employed as an Assistant United States Attorney and preparing the case for the prosecution of the Rosenbergs?

W. A. PERRY
Colonel, GS
Acting Deputy AG of S, G-2

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cc - Mr. Boardman
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Nichols
tic - [redacted]

b7c

SAC, New York

(orig and 1)

December 15, 1954

Director, FBI

62-97564-50

PERSONAL ATTENTION

RECORDED - 10

EX-128

ROY M. COHN

INFORMATION CONCERNING POSSIBLE
DISCLOSURE OF CLASSIFIED MATERIAL

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 5-2-88 BY SP8 JFJ
#274,833

Attached is one copy of a memorandum from the Internal Security Division of the Department dated November 10, 1954, in the above-captioned matter. In response to Bureau's reply thereto, the Department, by memorandum dated December 10, 1954, advised that [redacted] disclosures, as set out in the attachment, were made openly, and he did not indicate in any way that his statements were confidential; further, that [redacted] in reporting the matter, asked that his participation be kept as confidential as possible consistent with any action warranted by the circumstances.

The Department's letter of December 10, 1954, advised that there is no confidence attached to this matter that would preclude its handling through normal channels, and in view of the circumstances of the matter, it was desired that an investigation be made along the lines indicated in the November 10, 1954, memorandum.

[redacted] who has been contacted by your office in the past, should be interviewed for complete details concerning the matter. In the event he furnishes substantial facts which would justify further inquiry, you should then interview [redacted] and Roy Cohn. The latter two should be advised the interview is being conducted at the specific request of William F. Tompkins, Assistant Attorney General, Internal Security Division of the Department.

This investigation must be handled immediately and a report submitted to reach Bureau no later than close of business December 22, 1954. The report must be suitable for dissemination outside the Bureau, and in the event Sokolsky and Cohn are interviewed, the statements that they were advised the Department requested the investigation should appear on the administrative pages.

Pertinent developments of interest should be furnished the Bureau by teletype.

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Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

DATE: December 10 1954

FROM : William F. Tompkins, Assistant Attorney General
Internal Security Division

WFT:JA:bmd

146-7-51-2585

CONFIDENTIAL

SUBJECT: ROY M. COHN
Information Concerning Possible
Disclosure of Classified Material

Reference is made to the memorandum of this Division dated November 10, 1954, and your memorandum in reply dated November 18, 1954.

This Division regrets that its memorandum of November 10, 1954, was not sufficiently clear as to the status of the captioned matter. In fact no action was initiated by this Division. [REDACTED] made a personal call on [REDACTED] of this Division and volunteered the information concerning the captioned matter. [REDACTED] neither initiated the conversation nor did he interview [REDACTED] with respect to the information disclosed. The only action taken by this Division and [REDACTED] was to promptly report the incident to your Bureau.

[REDACTED] disclosures were made openly. He did not indicate in any way that his statements were confidential. In reporting this matter, [REDACTED] asked that his participation be kept as confidential as possible consistent with any action warranted by the circumstances. There is no confidence attached to this matter that would preclude its handling through normal channels.

In the circumstances of this matter, as more fully set forth above, you are asked to reconsider the request for an appropriate investigation along the lines indicated in the memorandum of this Division dated November 10, 1954.

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ON 6-27-80
Per DOJ letter dated 6-20-89

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EX-128

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DEC 17 1954

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details concerning his statements to [REDACTED] It would be important to identify, if possible, the particular reports involved. [REDACTED] might be in a position to suggest the names of other individuals who could furnish information concerning Cohn's alleged conduct in handling classified documents.

[REDACTED] has requested that the subject matter of his conversation with [REDACTED] be kept as confidential as possible in the circumstances.

b7c.d

Office Memorandum • UNIT.

ERNMENT

TO : MR. A. H. BELMONT

DATE: 12-17-54

FROM : MR. C. E. HENNRICH

cc Mr. Boardman
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Hennrich
Mr. Branigan (2)SUBJECT: ROY M. COHN
INFORMATION CONCERNING
DISCLOSURE OF CLASSIFIED MATERIAL - (ESPIONAGE)Tolson _____
Boardman _____
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Belmont _____
Harbo _____
Mohr _____
Parsons _____
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Gandy _____ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE 5-22-88 BY SP-10 JFB

ASAC Marchessault called from New York on the morning of December 17, 1954. He referred to the Bureau's instructions to interview [redacted] and Roy Cohn following the interview with [redacted]. Marchessault pointed out that [redacted] alleged, among other items, that Cohn had made available FBI reports to [redacted]. Marchessault pointed out also that by a memorandum to the Bureau dated May 29, 1954, there is set forth information concerning an interview with [redacted] concerning copies of FBI files given him by Cohn. On that occasion, [redacted] said he had never had copies of FBI files or papers or the original of any FBI files or papers. Marchessault requested, in view of the categorical statement of [redacted] in May, 1954, whether it is now necessary to interview him regarding [redacted] allegations since these allegations referred to a period prior to May, 1954.

I instructed Marchessault that in view of the specific allegation of [redacted] that the interview with [redacted] should proceed as requested.

ACTION

For your information.

CEH:td
(7)

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DEC 17 1954

EX-10

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

DEC 17 1954

TELETYPE

WASHINGTON
DIRECTOR

5-9-88 SP817606 + 274,833
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DATE 6/10/82 BY SP-1 CWP/PL

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. Boardman _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Belmont _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Mr. Parsons _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tamm _____
Mr. Winterrowd _____
Tele. Room _____
Mr. Holloman _____
Miss Gandy _____

ROY M. COHN, INFORMATION CONCERNING DISCLOSURE OF CLASSIFIED MATERIAL
REBULET DECEMBER FIFTEEN LAST AND DEPARTMENT MEMO TO BUREAU, NOVEMBER
TEN LAST. [REDACTED] WAS
INTERVIEWED AT HIS OFFICE, [REDACTED] THIS
DATE, [REDACTED] WAS MADE AWARE OF THE REASON FOR INTERVIEW AND HE
ADVISED AT THE OUTSET THAT THIS [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Trans AG, Dist AG, 150
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12/10/82

100-1305-5

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

DEC 1 1954

TELETYPE

WASH 10 ROM NEW YORK

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DIRECTOR

URGENT

ATT..... INSPECTOR CARL HENNRICH

ROY M. COHN, INFORMATION CONCERNING, POSSIBLE DISCLOSURE OF
CLASSIFIED MATERIAL. RENYTEL DECEMBER SEVENTEEN FIFTYFOUR.

COHN INTERVIEWED BY SAS [REDACTED] AND [REDACTED]

AT HIS APARTMENT ONE ONE SIX FIVE PARK AVE., NYC, THIS MORNING. COHN WAS ADVISED THE INTERVIEW WAS BEING CONDUCTED AT THE SPECIFIC REQUEST OF WILLIAM F. THOMPSON, ASST. AG, INTERNAL SECURITY DIVISION OF THE DEPT. COHN WAS MADE AWARE OF THE SPECIFIC ALLEGATIONS MADE AGAINST HIM BY [REDACTED] AND HE DENIED THEM ALL EN TOTO. HE STATED THAT, AS FAR AS BUREAU REPORTS WERE CONCERNED, HIS USE WAS LIMITED TO HIS WORK AS AN ASSISTANT UNITED STATES ATTORNEY AND THAT WHICH WAS AUTHORIZED BY THE UNITED STATES ATTORNEY. COHN GAVE THE FOLLOWING STATEMENT WHICH IS BEING QUOTED VERBATIM. HE SAID -- /THIS IS A GRUDGE FIGHT BETWEEN

██████████ AGAINST ██████████ AND MYSELF. THIS FIGHT INCLUDED MANY PUBLIC STATEMENTS TO THE EFFECT THAT ██████████ WAS GOING OUT TO AS MUCH TROUBLE AS POSSIBLE BECAUSE HE FELT ██████████ AND COHN WERE RESPONSIBLE FOR HIS LOSING HIS JOB AT THE ██████████

IN VIEW OF THIS AND [REDACTED] KNOWN RECORD AS BEING INVOLVED [REDACTED]

THE LIFTING OF BUREAU REPORTS IN THE ARTHUR J. B. CASE SOME YEARS

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INDEXED-27

~~211 DEC 2 1964~~

END PAGE ONE

Mr. Belmont

EX - 109

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. Boardman _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Belmont _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Mr. Parsons _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tamm _____
Mr. Sizoo _____
Mr. Winterrowd _____
Tele. Room _____
Mr. Holloman _____
Miss Gandy _____

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED~~

ATE 4/18/82 BY JP/124/100
 5-9-82 3:32 PM, UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 100-13058-1

AGO, I QUESTION THE USE OF TAXPAYERS MONEY BY THE JUSTICE DEPARTMENT IN WASTING THE TIME OF PERSONNEL IN ASSISTING [REDACTED]

VENDETTA. I WONDER IF AS MUCH ATTENTION IS BEING GIVEN TO THE CASE OF THE OFFICER WHO PHOTOSTATED AND LIFTED A BUREAU REPORT, AS REFLECTED IN PAPERS TODAY. IF WHAT [REDACTED] SAYS WERE TRUE, THE LAST ACT OCCURRED OVER TWO YEARS AGO AND WHY HAS HE WAITED UNTIL AFTER HE ANNOUNCED THAT HE WAS GOING OUT TO MAKE TROUBLE AND GET EVEN WITH [REDACTED] AND ME. ONE OF THE PEOPLE WHO HEARD THESE STATEMENTS WAS [REDACTED]. SINCE [REDACTED] HAS

RAISED THE QUESTION, I THINK I SHOULD ADVISE THAT I HAVE HEARD THAT [REDACTED] HAS RECEIVED BUREAU INFORMATION, IF NOT REPORTS THEMSELVES. THE ONE WHO FURNISHED BUREAU INFORMATION TO HIM WAS

[REDACTED] WHO LAST I HEARD WAS WITH THE JUSTICE DEPARTMENT.

COHN STATED THIS INFO WAS FURNISHED BY [REDACTED] WHEN HE, [REDACTED] WAS AN ASSISTANT IN THE JUSTICE DEPARTMENT. THE CIRCUMSTANCES OF MY KNOWLEDGE ARE AS FOLLOWS. WHEN SOME OF US IN THE JUSTICE DEPT TOOK ISSUE WITH [REDACTED] POSITION AGAINST THE INDICTMENT OF LATTIMORE, [REDACTED] SOUGHT TO PERSUADE US WITH HIS RECORD OF ANTI-COMMINISM.

TO THIS END, HE GAVE AS REFERENCE [REDACTED] STATING IN PRIOR YEARS HE HAD LEAKED FBI INFORMATION TO [REDACTED] ON

MANY OCCASIONS, MAKING POSSIBLE THE CONSTRUCTIVE USE OF THIS

INFORMATION BY [REDACTED] THIS WAS SAID BY [REDACTED] NOT ONLY TO ME BUT

OTHER PERSONNEL WORKING WITH US IN THE JUSTICE DEPT. ON A CONFIDENTIAL BASIS, [REDACTED] MENTIONED THIS

PAGE THREE

INCIDENT TO ME AS RECENTLY AS THIS WEEK. /IT SHOULD BE NOTED THAT MR. COHN WAS ADVISED THIS INTERVIEW WAS BEING CONDUCTED AT THE SPECIFIC REQUEST OF MR. THOMPkins AND, OF COURSE, ALL INFORMATION RESULTING FROM THIS INTERVIEW WOULD BE FURNISHED TO THOMPkins. / COHN STATED HE HIMSELF WOULD CHECK WITH [REDACTED] ON THIS. " I HAPPENED TO MENTION [REDACTED] STATEMENT TO [REDACTED] SHORTLY AFTER [REDACTED] HAD ADVISED ME OF THE ABOVE, WHO CONFIRMED IT, AND HE SAID [REDACTED] WAS ONE OF HIS BEST SOURCES." COHN WAS SPECIFICALLY ASKED WHETHER OR NOT WHILE HE WAS ASSISTANT UNITED STATES ATTORNEY, HE HAD EVER SHOWN [REDACTED] FBI REPORTS WHICH WERE STACKED ON HIS DESK THIS, HE DENIED. HE WAS ASKED WHETHER OR NOT, ON ONE OCCASION HE GAVE [REDACTED] A COPY OF A REPORT CONCERNING ARTHUR ADAMS. COHN DENIED THIS, AND HE ALSO DENIED EVER GIVING [REDACTED] ANY OTHER MATERIAL. HE WAS ASKED IF HE HAD EVER GIVEN COPIES OF BUREAU REPORTS TO [REDACTED]. HE DENIED THIS. HE WAS ASKED WHETHER OR NOT HE HAD SHOWN FBI REPORTS TO UNAUTHORIZED PERSONS AT THE STORK CLUB AND OTHER SOCIAL GATHERINGS. HE ANSWERED, NO. HE WAS ASKED IF HE HAD NOW, OR EVER, MAINTAINED FBI REPORTS IN HIS HOME. HE SAID, NO. HE WAS ASKED IF HE HAD EVER SHOWN A COPY OF THE INDICTMENT OF OWEN LATTIMORE TO [REDACTED] OR ANY OTHER PERSONS, AND HE SAID, NO. AS A ^{Result of} ~~RECENT~~ INTERVIEW WITH [REDACTED] FOLLOWING QUESTIONS PUT TO COHN. COHN WAS ASKED WHETHER OR NOT [REDACTED] VISITED HIS HOME, AT WHICH TIME HE, COHN, GAVE [REDACTED] APPROXIMATELY FIFTEEN REPORTS, WHICH [REDACTED] READ,

END PAGE THREE

b7c-d

PAGE FOUR

AND WHICH PERTAINED TO UN PERSONNEL. COHN ANSWERED, NO. [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] STATED THAT WHILE HE WAS IN COHN-S OFFICE AT COURT HOUSE,
COHN HAD ON HIS DESK FBI REPORT RE COMINTERN, BUT THAT HE, [REDACTED]
DID NOT LOOK AT IT EVEN THOUGH COHN OFFERED TO LET HIM SEE IT.
COHN WAS ASKED ABOUT THIS AND HE REPLIED THAT WAS NOT CORRECT,
THAT HE NEVER OFFERED [REDACTED] THE OPPORTUNITY TO OBSERVE
COMINTERN REPORT OR ANY OTHER REPORT. IN ACCORDANCE WITH IN-
STRUCTIONS RECEIVED FROM BUREAU, ARRANGEMENTS BEING MADE TO IN-
TERVIEW [REDACTED]. IN CONNECTION WITH COHN-S REMARK RELATIVE
TO OFFICER WHO PHOTOSTATED AND LIFTED A BUREAU REPORT, HE IS
REFERRING TO WASHINGTON DATELINE ARTICLES ON FORMER CAPTAIN REA
VAN FOSSEN, OF U.S. AIR FORCE, RESIDENT OF SILVER SPRINGS, MD.
FOR INFO OF BUREAU, AS A SIDE REMARK, IN SPEAKING OF [REDACTED]
BEING OUT TO GET HIM, COHN COMMENTED THAT HE, COHN, WAS CHIEF
PERSONAL COUNSEL FOR HEARST OF HEARST PUBLICATIONS. HE STATED,
"HOW LONG COULD [REDACTED] WORK FOR [REDACTED] IF HE WAS
WORKING AGAINST COHN."

KELLY

CORRECTION PAGE TWO SECOND TO LAST LINE IXXX FIRST WORD SH BE

"OTHER"

CC: MR. BELMONT
AND SUPERVISOR
DOM. INTEL. DIVISION

Mr. Hennrich

HOLD

50-105-100000

DEC 13

67c.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

5-2-88 SP815-6-4274,833
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 6/18/82 BY SP-1CS/KR

DEC 17 1954

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Boardman
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Sizoo
Mr. Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman

WASH 20

FROM NEW YORK

17

6-18PP

DIRECTOR

URGENT

ATT - INSPECTOR CARL E. HENNRICH

ROY M. COHN, INFORMATION CONCERNING POSSIBLE DISCLOSURE OF CLASSIFIED
MATERIAL. [REDACTED] INTERVIEWED BY SAS [REDACTED] AND

[REDACTED], THIS AFTERNOON.
[REDACTED] WAS ADVISED THAT THE INTERVIEW WAS BEING CONDUCTED ON SPECIFIC
INSTRUCTIONS FROM WILLIAM TOMPKINS, ASSISTANT AG, INTERNAL SECURITY
DIVISION OF THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE. [REDACTED] WAS ASKED IF ROY COHN
HAD EVER GIVEN FBI DOCUMENTS OR INFORMATION IN ANY FORM TO HIM.

[REDACTED] REPLIED THAT QUOTE NEVER IN MY LIFE HAVE I EVER SEEN OR HAD
POSSESSION OF AN FBI REPORT OR ANY OTHER FBI DOCUMENT UNQUOTE. HE
ADDED THAT, AS A MATTER OF FACT, HE WOULD NOT EVEN KNOW WHAT AN FBI
REPORT LOOKED LIKE. [REDACTED] CONTINUED BY SAYING THAT, ALTHOUGH HE
HAD KNOWN OF ROY COHN FOR SOME PERIOD OF TIME, HE HAD NEVER HAD ANY-
THING TO DO WITH HIM UNTIL HE JOINED THE MC CARTHY COMMITTEE. HOWEVER,
HE THOUGHT THAT, WHILE COHN WAS CONDUCTING AN INVESTIGATION CONCERNING
FBI PERSONNEL, HE HAD HAD NO CONTACT WITH COHN THEN. [REDACTED] STATED, UNDOUBTEDLY

THIS COMPLAINT ORIGINATED WITH [REDACTED] AND IT WAS HIS BELIEF
THAT [REDACTED] MENTALLY UNBALANCED. TO PROVE THIS, [REDACTED]

END PAGE ONE

Mr. Belmont

Just
advised
9:50 PM
12/18/54

13 DEC 23

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PAGE TWO

EXHIBITED A LETTER, WRITTEN BY [REDACTED] TO HIM IN JULY, NINETEEN FIFTYFOUR, WHEREIN [REDACTED] THREATENED HIM FOR HAVING BEEN INSTRUMENTAL IN GETTING [REDACTED] FIRED FROM THE [REDACTED] [REDACTED] IN CONCLUSION, [REDACTED] STATED HE NEVER KNEW OF COHN KEEPING DOCUMENTS IN HIS APARTMENT OR EXHIBITING THEM TO UNAUTHORIZED PERSONS. HERE, HE ADDED THAT, IF ROY COHN WAS GOING TO SHOW FBI REPORTS TO ANYONE, IT WOULD HAVE BEEN TO [REDACTED] AND, AGAIN, HE REITERATED THAT HE HAD NEVER IN HIS CAREER SEEN AN FBI REPORT. REFERENCE MADE TO NY TEL DECEMBER SEVENTEEN FIFTYFOUR IN WHICH IS SET FORTH THAT [REDACTED] SUGGESTED THAT, POSSIBLY, [REDACTED], A GOOD FRIEND OF COHN, MIGHT RECALL SOME OF THE INSTANCES WHICH HE, [REDACTED] HAD ENUMERATED. HOWEVER, [REDACTED] STATED HE COULD NOT HIMSELF RECALL WHETHER [REDACTED] WAS EVER PRESENT DURING ANY OF THESE INSTANCES. FURTHER, [REDACTED] STATED COHN-S THREE ASSOCIATES IN THE USA-S OFFICE, [REDACTED] [REDACTED] AND [REDACTED] MIGHT POSSIBLY KNOW OF COHN-S DEALING WITH THE PRESS AND OVERTURES OF ALLOWING THEM TO READ FBI REPORTS. IN REGARD TO ABOVE, NO ACTION WILL BE TAKEN RE INTERVIEWING THESE PERSONS, THIS OFFICE LEAVING IT TO THE DETERMINATION OF THE BUREAU WHETHER OR NOT THEY WILL BE INTERVIEWED. NO FURTHER ACTION BEING TAKEN BY THIS OFFICE.

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KELLY

END

CC: MR. BELMONT
AND SUPERVISOR *Mr. Herinrich*
DOM. INTEL. DIVISION

NY R 20 WA MLT

Belmont
Nichols

t/c

The Attorney General (orig and 1)

December 20, 1954

Director, FBI

ROY M. COHN
Information Concerning Possible
Disclosure of Classified Material

DECLASSIFIED BY 5-8-85 SP-147/100
ON 1-18-82

6-27-90 SP-147/100

Assistant Attorney General William P. Tompkins

by memorandum to me dated November 10, 1954, reference

WT:JA:had, advised that

[redacted] had furnished information on October 27, 1954, to [redacted] an attorney in the Internal Security Division of the Department. [redacted] information was to the effect that Roy M. Cohn, while Assistant United States Attorney for the Southern District of New York, had offered to show [redacted] FBI reports; had furnished FBI reports to columnist George Sokolsky; had taken FBI reports to social gatherings; and had maintained FBI reports at his residence. [redacted] showed [redacted]

Mr. Tompkins' memorandum pointed out that Roy Cohn may have transmitted or attempted to transmit classified information to unauthorized persons in violation of Title 18, U. S. Code, Section 793. It was requested that this Bureau institute appropriate investigation to determine if any evidence was available to corroborate [redacted] allegations. Mr. Tompkins' memorandum also pointed out that [redacted] had requested the subject matter of the conversation with [redacted] to be kept as confidential as possible under the circumstances.

By memorandum dated November 18, 1954, this Bureau replied to Mr. Tompkins that inasmuch as this matter had been presented confidentially to [redacted] by [redacted] and since action had already been initiated by the Department, it

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Nichols _____
Belmont _____
Harbo _____
Mohr _____
Parsons _____
Rosen _____
Tamm _____
Trotter _____
Winterrowd _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
Gandy _____

DEC 29

FROM D. O.
TIME 6:04 PM
DATE 12/20/54
BY [redacted]

SENT DIRECTOR
12/20/54

DEC 27 1954

100-13058-
62-98994-
62-89885-

IN

UNRECORDED

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 6/18/82 BY SP-147/100

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Stratigan

The Attorney General

December 20, 1954

was suggested that the Internal Security Division of the Department might desire to take any further action necessary.

Mr. Tompkins, by memorandum dated December 10, 1954, file 146-7-51-2585, advised that the Internal Security Division of the Department regretted that the November 10, 1954, memorandum was not sufficiently clear as to the status of the matter. He advised that no action was initiated by the Internal Security Division; that [redacted] disclosures were made openly; that [redacted] did not indicate in any way his statements were confidential; that [redacted] in reporting his conversation with [redacted] had requested that his participation be kept as confidential as possible, consistent with any action warranted by the circumstances; and that there was no confidence attached to the matter which would preclude its handling through normal channels.

Mr. Tompkins requested that this Bureau reconsider the request for an appropriate investigation along the lines indicated in the memorandum of November 10, 1954.

In accordance with this request, investigation was initiated and [redacted], Roy Cohn, and [redacted] were interviewed December 17, 1954. Attached is a memorandum containing the information developed during these interviews. Briefly summarized the attachment reflects that [redacted]

[Large redacted block]

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

The Attorney General

December 20, 1954

In view of the information developed by the investigation to date, I am furnishing this matter for your attention so you may give consideration in determining whether additional action is warranted. In the absence of a reply from you no further investigation will be made by this Bureau.

62-97564

Attachment

cc - 1 - Mr. William P. Rogers (Attachment)
Deputy Attorney General

cc - 1 - Assistant Attorney General (Attachment)
William P. Tompkins

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

cc - Mr. Boardman
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Nichols
tlo - [redacted]

b7c

62-97564

December 20, 1954

Re: ROY M. COEN
Information Concerning Possible
Disclosure of Classified Material

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

DECLASSIFIED BY SP174/for
ON 5-8-81

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- Boardman _____
- Nichols _____
- Belmont _____
- Harbo _____
- Mohr _____
- Parsons _____
- Rosen _____
- Tamm _____
- Sizoo _____
- Winterrowd _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Holloman _____
- Gandy _____

To AG, Deputy AG, and AAG Tompkins by cover letter.

(8) dg

CONFIDENTIAL
62-97564-55
ENCLOSURE

Handwritten initials and marks.

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XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

1 Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

☒ Deleted under exemption(s) b 7 (c) (d) with no segregable material available for release to you.

☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.

☐ Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.

☐ Documents originated with another Government agency(ies). These documents were referred to that agency(ies) for review and direct response to you.

Pages contain information furnished by another Government agency(ies). You will be advised by the FBI as to the releasability of this information following our consultation with the other agency(ies).

Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):

☐ For your information:

☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

62-97564 - 55 enclosure page 2

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CONFIDENTIAL

[REDACTED]

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Roy Cohn was interviewed at his apartment, 1165 Park Avenue, New York City, New York, on December 17, 1954. Cohn was made aware of the specific allegations made against him and he denied them all. He stated as far as JEL reports were concerned, his use was limited to his work as an Assistant United States Attorney, and to that which was authorized by the United States Attorney.

Cohn gave the following statement which is being quoted verbatim:

"This is a grudge fight between [REDACTED] against [REDACTED] and myself. This fight included many public statements to the effect that [REDACTED] was going out to make as much trouble as possible because he felt [REDACTED] and Cohn were responsible for his losing his job at the [REDACTED]. In view of this and [REDACTED] known record as being involved in the lifting of Bureau reports in the Arthur Adams case some years ago, I question the use of taxpayers' money by the Justice Department in wasting the time of personnel in assisting [REDACTED] vendetta. I wonder if as much attention is being given to the case of the officer who photostatted and lifted a Bureau report, as reflected in papers today. If what [REDACTED] says were true, the last act occurred over two years ago and why has he waited until after he announced that he was going out to make trouble and get even with [REDACTED] and me. One of the people who heard these statements was [REDACTED]. Since [REDACTED] has raised the question, I think I should advise that I have heard that [REDACTED] has received Bureau

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

information, if not reports themselves. The one who furnished Bureau information to him was [REDACTED], who last I heard was with the Justice Department."

Cohn stated this information was furnished by [REDACTED] when he, [REDACTED] was an assistant in the Justice Department and Cohn advised:

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"The circumstances of my knowledge are as follows: When some of us in the Justice Department took issue with [REDACTED] position against the indictment of Lattimore, [REDACTED] sought to persuade us with his record of anti-Communism. To this end, he gave as reference [REDACTED] stating in prior years he had leaked FBI information to [REDACTED] on many occasions, making possible the constructive use of this information by [REDACTED]. This was said by [REDACTED] not only to me but (to) other personnel working with us in the Justice Department. On a confidential basis, [REDACTED] mentioned this incident to me as recently as this week."

Cohn stated he himself would check with [REDACTED] on this. Cohn advised:

"I happened to mention [REDACTED] statement to [REDACTED] shortly after [REDACTED] had advised me of the above, who confirmed it, and he said [REDACTED] was one of his best sources."

Cohn was specifically asked whether or not while he was Assistant United States Attorney, he had ever shown [REDACTED] FBI reports which were stacked on his desk. This, he denied. He was asked whether or not on one occasion he gave [REDACTED] a copy of a report concerning Arthur Adams. Cohn denied this, and he also denied ever giving [REDACTED] any other material. He was asked if he had ever given copies of Bureau reports to [REDACTED]. He denied this. He was asked whether or not he had shown FBI reports to unauthorized persons at the Stork Club and other social gatherings. He answered no.

He was asked if he had now, or ever, maintained FBI reports in his home. He said no. He was asked if he had ever shown a copy of the indictment of Owen Lattimore to [REDACTED] or any other persons, and he said no.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Cohn was asked whether or not [redacted] visited his home at which time he, Cohn, gave [redacted] approximately fifteen reports, which [redacted] read, and which pertained to United Nations personnel. Cohn answered no. Cohn said that he had never offered [redacted] the opportunity to observe the "Comintern" report or any other report.

As a side remark, in speaking of [redacted] being out to get him, Cohn commented that he, Cohn, was Chief Personal Counsel for Hearst of Hearst Publications. He stated, "How long could [redacted] work for the [redacted] if he was working against Cohn."

[redacted] was interviewed at his apartment, [redacted], New York, on December 17, 1954. [redacted] was asked if Roy Cohn had ever given FBI documents or information in any form to him. [redacted] replied that "Never in my life have I ever seen or had possession of an FBI report or any other FBI document." He added that, as a matter of fact, he would not even know what an FBI report looked like.

[redacted] continued by saying that although he had known of Roy Cohn for some period of time, he had never had anything to do with him until he joined the McCarthy Committee. However, he thought that while Cohn was conducting an investigation concerning United Nations personnel, he might have met Cohn then. [redacted] stated undoubtedly this complaint originated with [redacted] and it was his belief that [redacted] is mentally unbalanced. To prove this, [redacted] exhibited a letter, written by [redacted] to him in July, 1954, wherein [redacted] threatened him for having been instrumental in getting [redacted] fired from the [redacted].

In conclusion, [redacted] stated he never knew of Cohn keeping documents in his apartment or exhibiting them to unauthorized persons. Here he added that if Roy Cohn was going to show FBI reports to anyone, it would have been to [redacted] and again he reiterated that he had never in his career seen an FBI report.

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

EX-130

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **NEW YORK**

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REPORT MADE AT NEW YORK	DATE WHEN MADE 12/21/54	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 12/16,17/54	REPORT MADE BY [REDACTED] ec
TITLE ROY M. COHN		CHARACTER OF CASE INFORMATION CONCERNING POSSIBLE DISCLOSURE OF CLASSIFIED MATERIAL	
SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: <div style="background-color: black; height: 100px; width: 100%;"></div> <p>COHN denies allegations and in turn alleges he knows [REDACTED] has received information from [REDACTED] an attorney in the Internal Security Division of the Justice Department. [REDACTED] allegedly told COHN that he had given information to [REDACTED]. This admission took place in the presence of [REDACTED] also connected with the Justice Department. [REDACTED] interviewed and emphatically denied allegation that he received FBI reports from COHN or any other individual; states that never in his life has he ever seen an FBI report.</p> <p>DECLASSIFIED BY <u>SP/ug/foh</u> ON <u>5-9-88</u> #274,833</p> <p>AGENCY <u>1cc AAC/Torpin (064)</u> RECORDED DATE FORW. <u>12/22/54</u> HOW FORW. <u>etc</u> BY <u>[REDACTED]</u></p> <p style="text-align: center;">- C -</p>			
APPROVED AND FORWARDED: [Signature]	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE [Signature]	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES <div style="font-size: 2em; font-weight: bold;">62-97564-56</div> <div style="font-size: 1.5em; font-weight: bold;">RECORDED - 11</div> <div style="font-size: 1.5em; font-weight: bold;">INDEXED - 17</div> <div style="font-size: 1.5em; font-weight: bold;">EX-130</div>	
COPIES DESTROYED 211 DEC 2 1964		3-Bureau (RM) 2-New York (62-11505) DEC 31 1954	

NY 62-11505

DETAILS:

Investigation in this matter is predicated on a memorandum received at the Bureau from WILLIAM F. TOMPKINS, Assistant Attorney General, Internal Security Division, on November 10, 1954.

NY This memorandum stated that on October 27, 1954, [redacted] of New York City, made a personal call on [redacted] an attorney in the Internal Security Division. [redacted] first met [redacted] over ten years ago when [redacted]

(FBI) and [redacted]

NY [redacted] furnished the following information during the course of his conversation with [redacted]

(a) When he was an Assistant United States Attorney for the Southern District of New York ROY M. COHN on many occasions showed or offered to show to [redacted] FBI reports which were stacked on his desk.

[redacted] (b) On one occasion during this period COHN gave [redacted] a thick FBI report entitled "COMINTERN APPARATUS" stating that it was a report on ARTHUR ADAMS and telling [redacted] to "read it. Maybe you can get some more material for some more stories". [redacted] refused to read the article.

(c) [redacted] personally has seen [redacted] read FBI reports furnished to him by COHN.

(d) COHN took FBI reports to social gatherings. On several occasions [redacted] has seen COHN show FBI reports to unauthorized persons at the Stork Club.

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NY 62-11505

(e) [REDACTED] saw literally hundreds of FBI reports
at COHN's residence.

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[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
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- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.
- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.
- ☐ Documents originated with another Government agency(ies). These documents were referred to that agency(ies) for review and direct response to you.

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☐ For your information: _____

☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:
62-97564-36 page 4, 5

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NY 62-11505

On December 17, 1954 ROY COHN was interviewed by the writer and SA [REDACTED] at his apartment, 1165 Park Avenue, New York City. COHN was made aware of the specific allegations made against him, and he denied them all in total. He stated that as far as Bureau reports were concerned, his use of them was limited to his work as an Assistant United States Attorney and that which was authorized by the United States Attorney. COHN then advised that he knew that these allegations undoubtedly were made by [REDACTED]

COHN gave the following statement, which is being quoted verbatim:

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"This is a grudge fight between [REDACTED] against [REDACTED] and myself. This fight included many public statements to the effect that [REDACTED] was going out to make as much trouble as possible because he felt [REDACTED] and COHN were responsible for his losing his job at the [REDACTED]. In view of this and [REDACTED] known record as being involved in the lifting of Bureau reports in the ARTHUR ADAMS case some years ago, I question the use of taxpayers' money by the Justice Department in wasting the time of personnel in assisting [REDACTED] vendetta. I wonder if as much attention is being given to the case of the officer who photostated and lifted a Bureau report, as reflected in papers today. If what [REDACTED] says were true, the last act occurred over two years ago, and why has he waited until after he announced that he was going out to make trouble and get even with [REDACTED] and me. One of the people who heard these statements was [REDACTED]

"Since [REDACTED] has raised the question, I think I should advise that I have heard that [REDACTED] has received Bureau information, if not reports themselves. The one who furnished Bureau information to him was [REDACTED] who, the last I heard, was with the Justice Department.

(COHN stated this information was furnished by [REDACTED] when he, [REDACTED] was an Assistant in the Justice Department.)

"The circumstances of my knowledge are as follows:

"When some of us in the Justice Department took issue with [REDACTED] position against the indictment of OWEN LATTIMORE, [REDACTED] sought to persuade us with his anti-Communism record.

NY 62-11505

To this end, he gave as reference [redacted] stating in prior years he had leaked FBI information to [redacted] on many occasions, making possible the constructive use of this information by [redacted]. This was said by [redacted] not only to me but to other personnel working with us in the Justice Department. On a confidential basis, [redacted], mentioned this incident to me as recently as this week. I happened to mention [redacted] statement to [redacted] shortly after [redacted] had advised me of the above, who confirmed it, and he said [redacted] was one of his best sources."

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COHN was specifically asked whether or not while he was Assistant United States Attorney he had ever shown [redacted] FBI reports which were stacked on his desk. This he denied. He was asked whether or not on one occasion he gave [redacted] a copy of a report concerning ARTHUR ADAMS. COHN denied this, and he also denied ever giving [redacted] any other material. He was asked if he had ever given copies of Bureau reports to [redacted]. He denied this. He was asked whether or not he had shown FBI reports to unauthorized persons at the Stork Club and other social gatherings. He stated that he had not. He was asked if he had now or ever maintained FBI reports in his home. He replied no. He was asked if he had ever shown a copy of the indictment of OWEN LATTIMORE to [redacted] or any other unauthorized persons, and he replied no.

COHN was next asked whether or not [redacted] visited his home at which time he, COHN, gave [redacted] approximately fifteen reports which [redacted] read and which pertained to American United Nations personnel. COHN answered no. He was advised that [redacted] had alleged that while he, [redacted] was in COHN's office at the United States Court House COHN had on his desk an FBI report concerning the COMINTERN APPARATUS, and that COHN had offered this report for [redacted] perusal. COHN stated that he had never offered [redacted] the opportunity to look at this specific report or any other FBI report.

In connection with the above remark relative to the officer who photostated and lifted a Bureau report, COHN advised that he was referring to the Washington dateline articles appearing in the press that day relative to former Captain REA VAN FOSSOM of the United States Air Force, resident of Silver Springs, Maryland.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

NY 62-11505

[REDACTED] was interviewed at his apartment, [REDACTED] on December 17, 1954, by the writer and SA [REDACTED]. [REDACTED] was asked if ROY COHN had ever given FBI documents or information in any form to him. [REDACTED] replied that "Never in my life have I ever seen or had possession of an FBI report or any other FBI document." He added that, as a matter of fact, he would not even know what an FBI report looked like. [REDACTED] continued by saying that although he had known of ROY COHN for some period of time, he had never had anything to do with him until he joined the McCARTHY Committee. However, he thought that while COHN was conducting an investigation concerning UN personnel, he might have met COHN during that period. [REDACTED] stated that undoubtedly this complaint originated with [REDACTED] and it was his belief that [REDACTED] is mentally unbalanced. To prove this, [REDACTED] exhibited a letter written by [REDACTED] to him in July, 1954, wherein [REDACTED] threatened him for having been instrumental in getting [REDACTED] fired from the [REDACTED]. In conclusion, [REDACTED] stated that he never knew of COHN keeping FBI documents in his apartment or exhibiting them to any unauthorized persons. Here [REDACTED] stated that he was extremely friendly at the present time with COHN and that if COHN was going to show FBI reports to anyone, he undoubtedly would have shown them first of all to himself, meaning [REDACTED]. Here again, he reiterated that he had never in his career seen an FBI report.

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ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

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For the Bureau's information, it is to be noted that at the outset of the interviews with ROY COHN and [REDACTED], they were advised that the interview was being conducted at the specific request of WILLIAM F. TOMPKINS, Assistant Attorney General, Internal Security Division of the Department. It should be pointed out to the Bureau that in that portion of the interview with COHN wherein COHN advised that on a confidential basis he was advising that one [REDACTED] had advised him this past week that [REDACTED] had given information to [REDACTED] COHN was immediately advised that the interview was being conducted at the specific request of Mr. TOMPKINS and, of course, all information resulting from it would be furnished to Mr. TOMPKINS. COHN stated that he would contact [REDACTED] and inform him of the interview so that he would be aware of what has happened in the event the Department desires for him to be interviewed concerning these allegations.

For the information of the Bureau concerning [REDACTED] ouster at the [REDACTED] COHN advised that [REDACTED] had been cautioned by officials in the [REDACTED] to cease using his column as a means of vilifying [REDACTED] and COHN. COHN stated that [REDACTED] did not heed these warnings and inasmuch as COHN was personal counsel for the Hearst publications, he stated that "how long could [REDACTED] work for the [REDACTED] if he were working against COHN?"

It is to be pointed out that [REDACTED] suggested that possibly [REDACTED] presently [REDACTED] or [REDACTED], [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] former colleagues of COHN in the USA'S office might have some information concerning COHN'S use of FBI reports in his dealings with the press and with various individuals at social affairs, specifically in the Cub Room of the Stork Club. In view of the close personal friendship of the above individuals with ROY COHN, no action will be taken by this office regarding interviewing these men and this is being left to the determination of the Bureau as to whether or not they will be interviewed. No further action is being taken by this office in this regard.

This report is being classified Confidential in view of the memo from the Department to the Director dated 11/10/54, which bore this classification.

NY 62-11505

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE CONTINUED

REFERENCE:

Memo ~~of~~ WILLIAM F. TOMPKINS, Assistant Attorney General, Internal Security Division, to the Director dated 11/10/54.
Bulet to New York dated 12/15/54.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI
FROM : SAC, LOS ANGELES (72-53)

DATE: February 3, 1955

SUBJECT: UNSUBS; HARVEY MATUSOW
SUBORNATION OF PERJURY;
PERJURY; OBSTRUCTION OF JUSTICE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5-9-88 BY SP8 JFJ

Re Inspector VICTOR KEAY's telephone call from the Bureau on February 2, 1955, and Los Angeles tel the same date.

Inspector VICTOR KEAY in retelcall, instructed that former SA [REDACTED] be interviewed in a manner complete and exhaustive so that the Bureau would have basic knowledge for its course of action. Inspector KEAY then set out five points to be covered in [REDACTED] interview, which will be enumerated below.

[REDACTED] having offices in the [REDACTED], was interviewed on February 2 last by SAs [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] and was completely cooperative. He stated that he would be willing to testify in behalf of the Government concerning his participation in the preliminaries of the Smith Act trials at New York City in June, 1952, and in particular his activity in connection with the witness, HARVEY MATUSOW.

(1) [REDACTED] stated that at the beginning of the Smith Act trials he, together with SA [REDACTED], was assigned by New York Office Squad Number 7 Supervisor, [REDACTED] to work with AUSA ROY COHN in his lining up of witnesses, and that in this regard he, [REDACTED], would always meet the witness to make certain that the witness would be available for COHN's interviews. This procedure was followed with each witness. If he was from out of town [REDACTED] stated, he would meet him at the train, and help him get located in a hotel, and at COHN's instructions would meet the witness and personally escort him to the USA's office at Foley Square for subsequent interviews by ROY COHN.

REGISTERED
AMSD
cc New York AMSD (REGISTERED)
Denver (REGISTERED)
El Paso (REGISTERED)

1 FEB 7 1955

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(5) [REDACTED] stated that though he was present at each interview of MATUSOW by ROY COHN, the latter in each instance would ask the questions whereas MATUSOW would furnish the answers. In fact, [REDACTED] pointed out, COHN completely dominated each of the interviews and he, [REDACTED], participated in no way other than to make certain that MATUSOW was available at the time COHN specified. [REDACTED] stated he was never expected to nor permitted to question MATUSOW or any other witness. [REDACTED] stated that ROY COHN desired to know MATUSOW's nationality, but remarked that he did not wish to ask him for fear of embarrassing MATUSOW. [REDACTED] stated he therefore at COHN's request asked MATUSOW if he was Jewish, but that this was the only question he ever asked MATUSOW.

(6) In regard to specific recollection to questions by Mr. COHN of MATUSOW, [REDACTED] stated that he is not able to recall any specific [REDACTED] questioning other than general facts such as Marxist teachings, meetings, etc. He reiterated that he did recall clearly that COHN seemed entirely familiar with the facts and merely guided MATUSOW in his phrasing of the material rather than give him facts to later present in court.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO :

Mr. Tolson

DATE: February 11, 1955

FROM :

L. B. Nichols

SUBJECT:

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5-9-88 BY *slg/jfb*

Tolson _____
Boardman _____
Belmont _____
Clegg _____
Glavin _____
Harbo _____
Mohr _____
Parsons _____
Rosen _____
Tamm _____
Tracy _____
Winterrowd _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
Gandy _____

Ray Cohn
[REDACTED] called me from New York this afternoon and advised me of the following situation in the strictest of confidence requesting that we, of course, protect his identity.

[REDACTED]

I, of course, did talk to [REDACTED] last week. [REDACTED] agreed that he would not attribute anything to us and from what the source has stated no one in the FBI ^{was} quoted by name, although the Attorney General and Tompkins were and it does not appear that [REDACTED] broke any faith, but this certainly does illustrate that regardless of the confidence that we would have in an individual reporter for Time there is no security in the Time setup.

I have tried to get this over again to you.
I think we should send the attached memorandum to the Attorney General since the Attorney General and Tompkins are quoted as to Cohn. Sometime next week I think it would be well for me to send for [REDACTED] and advise him that we had been reliably informed that his report was given out by someone in the Time organization and that hereafter it would not be safe to help; that we did not hold him responsible, but it was obvious there was no security in the Time organization.

cc - Mr. Boardman

cc - Mr. Belmont

Attachment

20 MAR 28 1955

67 MAR 30 1955

AFOLTHIC 3/24/55

b7c



Home Is the Pigeon

By Murray Kempton

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

Harvey Matusow's terrifying display of the power of positive re-thinking moved into open federal court yesterday with every sign that several slow days will pass before anyone can gauge its full effect.

An alarmed government was on hand in all its majesty in the lean, slouching person of Assistant U. S. Attorney-General William F. Tompkins. His presence alone was a symbol of the vigilance which Matusow's recantation of his anti-Communist testimony has aroused in the Internal Security Division of the Department of Justice. Federal Judge Dimock had brought Matusow to court to be examined on his affidavit that in July, 1952, at the behest of Roy Cohn, he had lied to help send 13 Communist leaders to prison.

The Justice Dept., silent in public, has been loud in private on three themes: (1) The FBI's disillusionment with Matusow as a source for information on Communists as early as December, 1950; (2) a wistful hope that Roy Cohn gets it in the neck, so long as no one else does; (3) and a proclamation that, even if Matusow were lying, his testimony wasn't that important.

The idea of J. Edgar Hoover's early disenchantment with Matusow died a horrible death yesterday when Matusow put into the record his diary for February, 1952. It was a fond roster of all the New York FBI agents up to "Chief" Frank Carr, who had driven cars, or helped him with documents, or only sat around while he and Roy Cohn talked. The theme of immateriality withered visibly under Judge Dimock's eye.

Once, while Matusow sat there, Judge Dimock turned around and gave him a long, slow gaze which, as it went on and on, seemed to imply more strongly that, to an old-fashioned man, Matusow was an odd fish but hardly immaterial to an understanding of the progress of American justice since 1949.

As a witness, Matusow had been most damaging to defendant Alexander Trachtenberg, the Communist publisher. While he was working in the Jefferson School Bookstore, Trachtenberg had written about that a few more people would buy Vishinsky's "Law of the Soviet State" and that Trachtenberg had said that Vishinsky

was fundamental to the understanding of the concepts. (Big markup, too.)

This, says Matusow, impressed Cohn because there was a passage about the need to destroy bourgeois law in Vishinsky's foreword and any expression of approval of same by Trachtenberg could be an overt act to overthrow the government. Matusow says that he and Cohn then entered into a collaboration to flex his memory, at the end of which he "invented" a long speech by Trachtenberg which set forth in terms less than choate Vishinsky's concept of how opposition classes were to be eliminated.

Matusow had never given Cohn much, and yesterday he wasn't taking away as much as he had promised to. What he had really done was to add flourishes. A law like the Smith Act requires flourishes. As a government witness, Matusow had recounted dull conversations with various defendants and fleshed out their bare bones with what he now says were imaginary quotations about destroying military bases, sabotaging defense plants and overthrowing bourgeois governments. They were little imaginings, what makes them large is that our government thought them necessary to send people to prison.

Cutting Matusow's hyperbole down to size made a slow day with only a few small sidelights. Lawyer Harry Sachse introduced into the record a letter of disenchantment which Matusow had written Joe McCarthy in August of 1953, saying that "I would do anything for a buck." The letter included a note to the effect that Matusow still loved his wife, Arvilla Bentley, who was McCarthy's friend and was divorcing Harry the next day. It also said that Matusow had peddled the story of their courtship to Drew Pearson for \$250.

On the stand, Matusow told of the time when he was in Cohn's favor and spent one gaudy night at the Stork Club and the El Morocco with Roy and a girl named Rusty. He said afterwards that mentioning Rusty's name made him feel bad. He spent the lunch hour reading Vishinsky and reported that it was a book which really gave the concepts. Harvey Matusow's mind is a bushy mass of jelly. That doesn't mean that the government which used him hasn't got a plan.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 6-2-88 BY SP8KJ/...

ENCLOSURE
62-97564-

FEB 3 1955

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April 5, 1955

62-97564-57

EX-112

Dear [REDACTED]

I wish to acknowledge your letter of March 28, 1955, with reference to a recent investigation by the Bureau. You may rest assured we will make this a matter of record in our files.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

Louis B. Nichols

LBN:MM
(3)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5-9-88 BY SP8 [signature]

mailed
4-5-55

58 APR 14 1955

Tolson	_____
Boardman	_____
Nichols	_____
Belmont	_____
Harbo	_____
Mohr	_____
Parsons	_____
Rosen	_____
Tamm	_____
Sizoo	_____
Winterrowd	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Holloman	_____
Gandy	_____

March 28, 1955

Dear Lou:

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5-2-88 BY SP8 JFJ/JSK

I find that a story has been circulating ~~among~~ ~~about~~ certain New York anti-Communists that I instigated the recent Bureau investigation of Roy Cohn's improper use of FBI documents.

This first came to my attention at a party for [redacted] last week from [redacted] who had heard the story and thought I acted improperly.

I assured him I had not instigated any such investigation and merely answered truthfully questions asked me

Confidential

66 APR 15 1955 62-97564-

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[REDACTED]

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[REDACTED]

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by your agents several months ago.

The source of such a story is obvious. I do not ~~flatter~~ flatter myself that I am important enough to "instigate" any such investigation. I wish you would set [REDACTED] straight on the matter the next time you see him.

Hope to see you soon in Washington and keep up the good work.

sincerely,

[REDACTED]

According to
[REDACTED] He
Did. *ra*

Confidential

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62-97564

Memo to the Director

J. P. Mohr

February 25, 1954

Pages A1217- Congressman Rhodes, (D) Pennsylvania, extended his
A1218 remarks to include two editorials, one from the
and A1230 Reading (Pa.) Times entitled "Matusewicz Lies Raise
Question About Ex-Rada's Testimony" and one from the
Milwaukee Journal entitled "Saps or Self-Styled
Saviors?" It is stated in the second editorial "The
manner in which Matusewicz was used and encouraged by men
like Senator McCarthy and Roy Cohn is a matter of record.
How could they have helped knowing that some of the things
he said were lies? The best that can be said about them
in things Matusewicz lied about is that they were gullible
or so irresponsible as not to have put his statements to
the slightest test. The same can be said for the Justice
Department."

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5-2-88 BY S. P. J. / J. P. Mohr

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO The Director

DATE: April 12, 1955

FROM L. V. Boardman *LTB*ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 5-9-88 BY SP8 [redacted]

DOJ info Unclassified per letter
dated 10-23-89

SUBJECT ROY M. COHN

INFORMATION CONCERNING POSSIBLE
DISCLOSURE OF CLASSIFIED MATERIAL

Tolson	_____
Boardman	_____
Nichols	_____
Belmont	_____
Mohr	_____
Parsons	_____
Rosen	_____
Tamm	_____
Sizoo	_____
Winterrowd	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Holloman	_____
Gandy	_____

By memorandum dated November 10, 1954, Assistant Attorney General William F. Tompkins, Internal Security Division, informed that on October 27, 1954, [redacted]

[redacted] "related to [redacted] and present departmental attorney, that Roy Cohn while Assistant U. S. Attorney, Southern District, New York, (1950-52), offered to exhibit FBI reports to him (to [redacted] Assistant Attorney General Tompkins requested that [redacted] be reinterviewed as well as any other individuals who [redacted] might suggest. [redacted] interviewed by Bureau Agents December 6, 1954, and stated Cohn offered to exhibit FBI reports to him which he refused and Cohn told him he had given FBI reports to [redacted] another newspaperman. Roy Cohn interviewed by Bureau Agents December 17, 1954, and denied all allegations made by [redacted] Cohn stated Justice Department attorney, told him that he, [redacted] had given information to [redacted] Cohn stated that [redacted] also of Justice Department, was present when [redacted] made above admission. [redacted] interviewed by Bureau Agents December 17, 1954, and denied Cohn ever gave him FBI reports. [redacted] stated he had never seen an FBI report.

The results of the above interviews were furnished to the Attorney General, Deputy Attorney General, and Assistant Attorney General Tompkins by memorandum dated December 20, 1954. The Attorney General was informed that no further investigation would be made in the absence of a request for same. To date no request has been received. (62-97564)

By memorandum dated April 6, 1955, Assistant Attorney General Tompkins furnished copies of memoranda from [redacted] dated December 21, 1954, and from [redacted] dated December 23, 1954. In his memorandum [redacted] denied he was present during any

62-97564

cc - Mr. Boardman
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Branigan
Mr. Hennrich

RECORDED-92

VLB 1-3 24 bn 28

APR 28 1955

67 MAY 6 1955

2 release sent 4-14-55-

conversations between Cohn and [REDACTED] as alleged by Cohn.
[REDACTED] further stated he had no knowledge concerning this matter.

[REDACTED] in his memorandum also denied Cohn's allegation.
[REDACTED] elaborated on the matter. Pertinent portions of [REDACTED]
memorandum are set forth as follows, together with our comments:

1) [REDACTED] Statement

About 1943 or 1944 [REDACTED]
I was given the assignment of developing [REDACTED] My task was
to have [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

Comment

Bureau files reflect that [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] Bureau
files do not indicate the identities of the Agents who have contacted
him.

2) [REDACTED] Statement

I recall that I was specifically authorized by the
Assistant Special Agent in Charge (in New York) to disclose to
[REDACTED] a news item in which the "Daily Worker" in an early edition
referred to Harry Bridges as a "West Coast Communist leader" but in
a later edition changed the characterization to "West Coast community
leader."

Comment

Bureau files on Harry Bridges are voluminous. A
preliminary review of the files has not located the news item referred
to above. It does not appear to be feasible to conduct a lengthy
review of the files as it would not be improper for a disclosure
of published material to be made to a friendly newspaperman.

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3) Statement

In 1945 [redacted] wrote a series of articles on the Arthur Adams espionage case. I told him the story he wrote (and which was published) did great damage to the pending investigation of Adams and I asked him for his source of information concerning the Adams investigation. [redacted] refused to disclose his source. Subsequent investigation proved his source was a disgruntled former Bureau employee.

Comment

[redacted] did write a series of articles on the Arthur Adams case in 1945 which investigation was then pending in the Bureau. A separate investigation was instituted in an effort to determine [redacted] source of information. During the investigation, former Special Agent [redacted] admitted he discussed the Adams case with [redacted]. The Department was informed of the complete details concerning this matter and with [redacted] admission. The Department was asked if [redacted] could be prosecuted. By memorandum dated October 25, 1949, the Department informed that prosecution of [redacted] would "not be instituted but declined." (100-13058-39; 58-1548)

4) Statement

Cohn was in charge of presenting cases to the Grand Jury which pertained to United Nations employees who had appeared before the Grand Jury and declined to testify on the basis of the Fifth Amendment. I know, to my own personal knowledge, that Cohn was given certain FBI summary reports and copies of memoranda to read and on occasion he took these with him to his home in New York. He told me he secured extra copies of some of the reports from the New York office of the FBI. I know a copy of a long memorandum that had been furnished to him has not been returned. In substance, [redacted] alleged that Cohn took FBI reports to New York (from the Department), leaked information to the press, and gave information to the McCarran Committee.

Comment

This is substantially the same information as previously furnished by [redacted] and which was the basis for the interviews of [redacted] and Cohn. The results of these interviews have been furnished to the Department, as previously stated, and no additional investigation is warranted.

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APRIL 13, 1955

SAC, NEW YORK (62-11505)

G 1051g and 1)

ROY M. COHN, INFORMATION CONCERNING POSSIBLE DISCLOSURE OF
CLASSIFIED MATERIAL. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] FURNISHED STATEMENT DATED DECEMBER 23,
1954, TO AAG TOMPKINS CONCERNING CAPTIONED MATTER, A COPY OF
WHICH IS ATTACHED. CHECK FIELD OFFICE FILES TO DETERMINE IF
[REDACTED] WAS ASSIGNED TO DEVELOP [REDACTED] AS A SOURCE; IF HE
WAS AUTHORIZED TO POINT OUT TO [REDACTED] THE "DAILY WORKER"
ARTICLE; AND IF HE DID CONTACT [REDACTED] CONCERNING [REDACTED]
ARTICLE RE "ARTHUR ADAMS." BUADICK.

...HOOVER

RECORDED

62-97564

54

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5-9-88 BY SP8 [REDACTED]
274,833

RECEIVED READING ROOM
FBI
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

Cover memo from Boardman to The Director, same subject, dated
4/12/55, prepared by [REDACTED]

- Tolson _____
- Boardman _____
- Nichols _____
- Belmont _____
- Mohr _____
- Parsons _____
- Rosen _____
- Tamm _____
- Sizoo _____
- Winterrowd _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Holloman _____
- Gandy _____

COMM - FBI
APR 14 1955
MAILED 30

1 MAY 24 1955

1 Copy sent to
5/10/55 (137)

[REDACTED]

b7c

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation

DATE: April 6, 1955

FROM : William F. Tompkins
Assistant Attorney General
Internal Security Division

SUBJECT: ROY M. COHN
Information Concerning Possible
Disclosure of Classified Material.

MR. TOLSON _____
MR. BOARDMAN _____
MR. BELMONT _____
MR. LADD _____
MR. NICHOLS _____
MR. ROSEN _____
MR. TAMM _____
MR. Sizoo _____
MR. Winterrowd _____
Tele. Room _____
Mr. Holloman _____
Miss Gandy _____

Enclosed herewith are copies of memoranda from [redacted] and [redacted] dated December 21, 1954 and December 23, 1954, respectively, to me, regarding the above subject.

These memoranda are transmitted to you for your information.

Inclosure No. 34737

EXP-PROC
APR 6 1955

BAUMGARDNER

RECORDED

INDEXED

6 APR 1955

EX-116

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

b7C
PM
FBI

Memo Director
4/12/55

Copy to [redacted]
5/10/55 (32)

DECLASSIFIED BY SP8 BTJ/pah
ON 6-22-90
Per DOT letter dated 6-23-90
6-27-90 SP8 BTJ/pah

EX-116

b7C

William F. Tompkins, Assistant Attorney General,
Internal Security Division

December 23, 1954

[REDACTED] Subversive Activities Section

EFH:am

ROY M. COHN
Information Concerning Possible
Disclosure of Classified Material.

146-7-51-2585

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Reference is made to Bureau memorandum to the Attorney General, dated December 20, 1954, which reflects that Roy M. Cohn, on interview, made serious charges that I "leaked FBI information" to **[REDACTED]**

[REDACTED] Cohn is an old hand at telling falsehoods concerning me and others. Two years ago he told the late Senator McCarran that I filed two briefs with the Grand Jury opposing the indictment of Lattimore. Senator McCarran made public the charges but when he ascertained the falsity of Cohn's information, he apologized to me in writing. Now Cohn has made the mistake of accusing me of giving FBI material or information to a man I have seen only three times in the last ten years. This charge, like the other charges he has made against me, is equally false as an interview with **[REDACTED]** will prove. I voluntarily furnish the following information concerning my contacts with both **[REDACTED]** and Cohn.

About two years ago **[REDACTED]** was assigned by the Hearst organization to the Senate Investigating Committee on a parttime basis and while there heard my name mentioned by a staff employee whom I knew in the Bureau. **[REDACTED]** called me up and I had lunch with him. This was after Cohn had left the Department. We engaged in only personal conversation and renewed our acquaintance. He told me he did not know I was living in the Washington area. He asked me what was the basis for my differences with Cohn which he stated he heard from Cohn himself, and knowing he and Cohn were then good friends I did not discuss the matter with him but just shrugged it off as of no importance. The second occasion I saw **[REDACTED]** in the past ten years was about six months ago when he dropped by my office unexpectedly and I had a pleasant ten-minute conversation with him in the presence of two Department attorneys, **[REDACTED]** and **[REDACTED]**. These two attorneys are witnesses to the fact that I did not disclose any FBI material to **[REDACTED]** left after ten minutes to keep a scheduled appointment somewhere in the building. The next and last time I saw **[REDACTED]** was on October 27, 1954, when **[REDACTED]** dropped in to see me, and during the short time that I saw him, he told me about the unauthorized use of FBI reports on the part of Roy Cohn. I immediately made known this information to responsible Department lawyers as I deemed it my duty, and I would have been remiss in that duty if I failed to do so. I made that information available also with full realization that if Roy Cohn was interviewed concerning the matter, he would use the occasion to again attack me and again utter falsehoods. The information I furnished was subsequently made

CONFIDENTIAL ENCLOSURE

62-97564-59

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the subject of a memorandum to the Bureau, dated November 10, 1954. Those were the only contacts I have had with [REDACTED] in the past ten years.

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED] About 1943 or 1944 I was given the assignment of developing [REDACTED]

1) These two reporters wrote under their own bylines and specialized in news coverages on the exposure of the Communist Party and related front organizations. My task was to attempt to have them advise the Bureau in advance of any news stories they wrote so that the Bureau would be in a position to promptly answer inquiries from the White House and other Government offices and officials. In my talks with [REDACTED] it was pointed out to him the Bureau's grave responsibility under the Presidential directive to investigate subversive activities and we solicited his assistance and all others to the end that the Bureau would be advised of any information within its primary jurisdiction. The assignment was highly successful, in my opinion, as I can recall many instances which are not pertinent here in which both individuals kept the Bureau posted in advance concerning future news stories they were writing. These two reporters had their own excellent sources of information. Naturally, when they furnished their information to the Bureau, I discussed the information they furnished in a manner which would instill confidence in the Bureau and in a manner to show that I was fully conversant and cognizant of the events and personalities they mentioned. Naturally, I did not give the impression the Bureau was not on top of the situation. In fact, I was often complimented by my fellow agents who often overheard our conversations on my ability to discuss information that they furnished without myself divulging confidential material to them. On one occasion I recall I was specifically authorized by the Assistant Special Agent in Charge to disclose to both [REDACTED] and the other newspaper reporter a news item to the effect that the Daily Worker once referred to Harry Bridges as a West Coast Communist leader but in a subsequent edition changed it to read a West Coast community leader. Inasmuch as several hundred copies of the earlier edition had been mailed out before the rest of the edition was destroyed, it was public information. The news story made front-page headlines in New York and was picked up by the wire services. [REDACTED] told me he received a bonus from Hearst for the story.

At the outset [REDACTED] was advised the Bureau could not reciprocate and furnish him information as all information in the Bureau files was classified and could not be disseminated to unauthorized sources. This was fully understood and appreciated by him and my other contact. Not only did I not disclose any confidential information but I did my best to ascertain his sources. As an example, sometime in 1945 [REDACTED] wrote a series of articles on the Arthur Adams case, a then current pending espionage case. I told him his stories did great damage to the Bureau's investigation and even endangered the lives of informants. I asked him

CONFIDENTIAL

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his source and he refused to tell me. The numerous memoranda I wrote on the subject are on file in the New York FBI office to corroborate my statement. Subsequent investigation proved his source was a disgruntled former employee of the Bureau. It was this series of articles [redacted] referred to when he told me Cohn offered to let him read a voluminous FBI report on the case for further news stories. I had no personal contact directly or indirectly with [redacted] for the next eight years.

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4)
As to Cohn, the first time I met him was in the late or early Fall of 1952 when Attorney General McGranery assigned him to the Criminal Division to assist in evaluating the evidence against Owen Lattimore. His statement that I gave [redacted] as a reference "to persuade us with his record of anti-Communism", meaning mine, is not only false but highly ridiculous. I did not give any such reference and do not have to defend or justify my record of fighting Communism to anybody, not even Cohn. I was investigating Communism for the Bureau when Cohn was a mere lad of fifteen. I did not need to impress Cohn. His allegation that I admitted to him that I furnished information to [redacted] is completely false. Aside from this, however, it came to my personal attention that after Cohn was assigned to the Lattimore case, "certain leaks" would appear in the New York press. As example, a news article by George Sokolsky carried the correct information that the Grand Jury voted unanimously to indict Lattimore. As you can appreciate, this is strictly confidential information. Since Cohn was the only one connected with the case who knew Sokolsky, that information could only have come from him. I immediately expressed my concern and displeasure to Charles B. Murray, then Assistant Attorney General in charge of the Criminal Division, who shared my opinion. It came to my attention that Cohn was reporting regularly to members of the McCarran Committee and certain of its staff counsel on the progress of the investigation and the grand jury proceedings. It was further reliably reported to me that Cohn furnished the "leak" to the McCarran Committee from the grand jury proceedings concerning the names of the United Nations employees who stood on the Fifth Amendment. Cohn was in charge of presenting those cases to the grand jury. I know to my own personal knowledge that Cohn was given certain FBI summary reports and copies of memoranda to read and he took these on occasion with him to New York. He told me he secured extra copies of certain of the reports from the New York Office of the Bureau. I know a copy of a long memorandum that had been furnished to him has not been returned. I derive a certain amount of satisfaction that on certain policy matters which were up for consideration by the then Assistant Attorney General in charge of the case my recommendations prevailed over Cohn which may account for the animosity he bears toward me. I have no apologies to make in opposing any of his recommendations as to possible perjury counts in the indictment subsequently returned against Lattimore. He was given the assignment of drafting the indictment and he asserted potential counts that were legally insufficient and I opposed them and was upheld by responsible Department attorneys. Mr. Charles B. Murray, then Assistant Attorney General, reported to Mr. Brownell that my conduct and recommendations were a source of strength to him, knowing that my convictions grew out

of my knowledge of the strength and weakness of the Government's case and at all times I acted in a lawyer-like manner.

In contrast, Cohn's unlawyer-like actions in the Department resulted in his being admonished by the Assistant Attorney General in charge of the Criminal Division, censured by the Deputy Attorney General, Mr. Ross Malone, and his reputation for leaking confidential information to outsiders was so notorious, the Attorney General, Mr. McGranery, personally requested that his decision to submit the Lattimore case to the grand jury be withheld from Cohn until the eve of the grand jury presentation, lest he leak the decision to a prominent Sunday night radio and television commentator. He just could not be trusted. In addition, he is a pathological liar.

I again state that the information Cohn furnished is utterly false. I have the greatest admiration for the Bureau and its Director, Mr. Hoover. I have never divulged confidential information in Bureau reports to any unauthorized person and will never do it.

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

William F. Tompkins, Assistant Attorney General,
Internal Security Division

December 21, 1954

JHD:rir

STATEMENT OF ROY M. COHN TO FBI

Reference is made to our conversation of yesterday regarding the statement of Roy M. Cohn to the FBI involving [REDACTED] and [REDACTED]. You requested my comments concerning the following statement made by Mr. Cohn to the Bureau:

The circumstances of my knowledge are as follows: When some of us in the Justice Department took issue with [REDACTED] position against the indictment of Lattimore, [REDACTED] sought to persuade us with his record of anti-Communism. To this end, he gave as reference [REDACTED], stating in prior years he had leaked FBI information to [REDACTED] on many occasions, making possible the constructive use of this information by [REDACTED]. This was said by [REDACTED] not only to me but (to) other personnel working with us in the Justice Department. On a confidential basis, [REDACTED], Assistant to Mr. Tompkins, mentioned this incident to me as recently as this week.

My knowledge of the information furnished by Mr. Cohn is as follows:

(1) I was not present at any conversation between [REDACTED] and Mr. Cohn when Mr. Cohn "took issue with [REDACTED] position against the indictment of Lattimore", during the course of which [REDACTED] "sought to persuade" Mr. Cohn "with his record of anti-Communism" by "stating in prior years he had leaked FBI information to [REDACTED]"

Nor to the best of my recollection have [REDACTED] or Mr. Cohn ever related to me the circumstances of any conversation between them involving the foregoing matters.

(2) On Tuesday, December 14, 1954, I saw Mr. Cohn in New York City. The circumstances of our meeting were these. Following a conversation between [REDACTED] and myself on Tuesday concerning another matter, with which you are familiar, [REDACTED], whom I have known for some time, invited me to his home that evening for cocktails. While at [REDACTED] home

ENCLOSURE

62-97564-59

CONFIDENTIAL

DECLASSIFIED BY SP8g:fab
ON 6-27-90
Rev DOT letter dated 6-23-89
6-27-90 SP8g:fab

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1 copy auto
5/12/55 (137)

5-

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

I was asked by Mr. Cohn to accompany him and [redacted] to a debate which they were giving before a student group at Columbia University. After the debate and discussion, Mr. Cohn drove [redacted] and myself to a subway. Mr. Cohn left [redacted] at a midtown subway and proceeded to drive me to a subway on East 89th Street, from which I could get a train to the St. George's Hotel, Brooklyn. During the course of the short ride to the subway, Mr. Cohn advised me that [redacted] and that [redacted] believed that Cohn was responsible. Just immediately before we reached the subway Mr. Cohn referred to [redacted] and, I believe, said something to the effect that [redacted] was working with [redacted] in an effort to embarrass and discredit Cohn. I cannot recall the exact thread of the conversation nor any further details of it. I had not paid particularly close attention to Mr. Cohn's conversation; the hour was late, the neighborhood unfamiliar, and I was more intent on locating a subway and getting a bearing on my surroundings. Mr. Cohn then stopped the car on a street adjoining the subway; we purchased a late evening newspaper at a newsstand on the corner, and I entered the subway. At no time, however, during the course of Mr. Cohn's conversation did I refer to the incident described in the above-quoted excerpt, since as I have stated, I was not aware that any such incident had previously taken place.

(3) I do not know [redacted] personally. I was, however, introduced to him briefly by [redacted] approximately seven months ago when [redacted] stopped by our office in the Department.

(4) I have not heard from Mr. Cohn since seeing him last Tuesday.

b7C
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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : The Director

DATE: April 27, 1955

FROM : L. V. Boardman

SUBJECT: ROY M. COHN
 INFORMATION CONCERNING POSSIBLE
 DISCLOSURE OF CLASSIFIED MATERIAL

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
 DATE 5-8-88 BY SP4/ky/fcl

Tolson _____
 Boardman _____
 Belmont _____
 Mohr _____
 Parsons _____
 Rosen _____
 Tamm _____
 Sizoo _____
 Winterrowd _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Holloman _____
 Gandy _____

In accordance with recommendations set forth in referenced memo, New York, on April 13, 1955, was requested to review its files for verification of [REDACTED] statements.

RECOMMENDATION

As recommended in referenced memo, it is not believed desirable to interview [REDACTED]. No purpose would be served by pointing out to [REDACTED] or to AAG Tompkins the possibility of discrepancies in [REDACTED] statement of December 23, 1954, which discrepancies have no material bearing on this case. It is, therefore, recommended that no further action be taken concerning captioned matter.

62-97564

CC: Mr. Hennrich
 Mr. Branigan

RECORDED - 65

62-97564-60

INDEXED - 65

MAY 8 1955

102 MAY 24 1955
 5/10/55 (137)

67c

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
- A I R T E L -

NY, 4/22/55

Transmit the following Teletype message to: BUREAU

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Boardman
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Sizoo
Mr. Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

ROY M. COHN, INFORMATION CONCERNING POSSIBLE DISCLOSURE OF CLASSIFIED
MATERIAL. RENYAIRTEL, 4/18/55. EXTENSIVE FILE REVIEW IN THE NYO
IN AN EFFORT TO LOCATE RECORD OF CONTACT BY [REDACTED]

NO FURTHER ACTION CONTEMPLATED

BY THIS OFFICE RE MATTER UACB.

KELLY

Mr. Belmont

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5-9-88 BY SP-100
+274,833

③ - BUREAU (REGULAR) (62-97564)

62-11505 #1-G)

COPIES DESTROYED
211 DEC 4 1964

RECORDED - 17

EX - 103

MAY 8 1955

Approved

Special Agent in Charge

Sent

M Per

67 MAY 6 1955

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
AIR-TEL

NEW YORK

FD-36

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Boardman
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Sizoo
Mr. Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

Transmit the following Teletype message to: BUREAU
ROY M. COHN, INFORMATION CONCERNING POSSIBLE DISCLOSURE OF
CLASSIFIED MATERIAL. RENYAIRTEL 4/16/55. ENCLOSED ARE ELEVEN
MEMORANDA RELATIVE TO [REDACTED] DEALINGS WITH [REDACTED] RE ARTHUR
ADAMS. THESE MEMOS ARE PART OF THE CASE FILE ENTITLED "[REDACTED]"
[REDACTED] FIVE OF THESE MEMOS WERE PREPARED
BY [REDACTED] FOUR WERE PREPARED BY [REDACTED], ONE BY SA
[REDACTED] AND ONE BY FORMER SA [REDACTED] THESE
MEMOS INDICATE THAT [REDACTED] WAS IN REGULAR CONTACT WITH [REDACTED] AND
[REDACTED] AND THIS WAS KNOWN TO THE NYO AND TO THE BUREAU.
HOWEVER, NO RECORD HAS BEEN LOCATED INDICATING [REDACTED] WAS SPECI-
FICALLY ASSIGNED TO DEVELOP [REDACTED]

WILL BE ADVISED.

Mr. Belmont

KELLY

RECORDED - 11

62-97564-62

3 - BUREAU (62-97564) (ENC. 11) JCL

62-11505

67 MAY 6 1955

Approved: [REDACTED]

Special Agent in Charge

Sent

Per

67C

67C

MAY 3 1955

Enclosed memo for [REDACTED] 4-21-55

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5-8-81 BY SP-5 [REDACTED]

67C D

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XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET19

Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

☒ Deleted under exemption(s) b6, b7(c)(d) with no segregable material available for release to you.

☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.

☐ Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.

☐ Documents originated with another Government agency(ies). These documents were referred to that agency(ies) for review and direct response to you.

_____ Pages contain information furnished by another Government agency(ies). You will be advised by the FBI as to the releasability of this information following our consultation with the other agency(ies).

_____ Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):

☐ For your information: _____

☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

62-97564-62 Enclosure; 63

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 XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
 X DELETED PAGE(S) X
 X NO DUPLICATION FEE X
 X FOR THIS PAGE X
 XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

RECORDED - 40

2-97564-64

August 17, 1955

EX-125

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5-12-88 BY SP-8
278,508

Mr. Roy M. Cohn
Counselor at Law
29 Broadway
New York 6, New York

05761

Dear Roy:

Thank you for sending me a copy of your
letter to Commissioner Kennedy. It was very well put
and I am sure will be appreciated.

Incidentally, I have tried to get in touch
with you several times but I assume that you have been
"tycoonizing." Give us common folks a ring sometime when
you have a moment.

With best wishes and kind regards,

Sincerely,

L. B. Nichols

LBN:gjm
(3)

Tolson _____
Boardman _____
Belmont _____
Clegg _____
Glavin _____
Ladd _____
Nichols _____
Rosen _____
Tracy _____
Harbo _____
Mohr _____
Winterrowd _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
Nease _____

58 AUG 26 1955

ROY M. COHN
COUNSELOR AT LAW
29 BROADWAY
NEW YORK 6, N. Y.
WHITWALL 4-2044

August 8, 1955

Hon. Stephen P. Kennedy
Police Commissioner
240 Centre Street
New York 13, N. Y.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11-19-81 BY SP-10
#274,508

Mr. Tolson ✓
Mr. Boardman ✓
Mr. Nichols ✓
Mr. Belmont ✓
Mr. Harbo ✓
Mr. Mohr ✓
Mr. Parsons ✓
Mr. Rosen ✓
Mr. Tamm ✓
Mr. Sizoo ✓
Mr. Winterrowd ✓
Tele. Room ✓
Mr. Holloman ✓
Miss Gandy ✓

Dear Commissioner:

Back in the days of the first-string
Communists' trial in the United States Court House,
I predicted that some day it would be Commissioner
Kennedy.

I am delighted that it has come to pass
and I know that you will reflect credit upon some
good friends of yours in Washington who think so
highly of you.

With all good wishes, I am

Sincerely yours,

ROY M. COHN

RMC:egl

RECORDED - 40
EX-142

12 AUG 19 1955

SENT DIRECTOR
8-11-55

Let to Roy Cohn 8/17/55 LBN

b7c